look ſtedfaſtly to the hills and keep their right hand on the ſtone. When the firſt perſon ſwore before me, the awe and reverence, with which the man ſwore, forcibly ſtruck me: my moherrir could hardly write, ſo much was he affected by the ſolemnity. In ſome of the hills they put a tyger's bone between their teeth, before they relate the ſubject to be depoſed: others take earth in their hand; and, on ſome occaſions, they ſwear with their weapons in their hands.

'I underſtand their general belief to be, that their God reſides in the hills; and, though this belief may ſeem inconſiſtent with an awful idea of the divinity, theſe people appeared to ſtand in the utmoſt awe of their deity, from their fear of his puniſhing them for any miſconduct in their frequent excurſions to the hills.

'Their puniſhments conſiſt moſtly in fines, the produce of which is appropriated to feaſting and drinking. Adultery, murder, and robbery, are puniſhed with inſtant death. In their deliberations they aſſemble in their war dreſs, and ſitting in a circle, their chiefs diſcuſs the matter, their wives exerting as much authority as themſelves. Their mode of ſettling payments is by ſticks; each of the inferior Garrows places as many ſticks in a pan as he can give of the article required, and the Boneahs make up the deficiencies. They keep their accounts alſo by ſticks.

'In caſe of illneſs they make a ſacrifice to the deity, and make uſe of medicines, the greater part of which are charms and amulets. Inoculation is common among them; but appears to have been introduced only of late years. They have a yearly inoculator, whom they liberally reward, and treat with great reſpect. Among the Garrows, a kind of madneſs exiſts, which they call transformation into a tyger, the perſon affected, ſhunning ſociety, and roaming about like that animal. It is probably a ſpecies of melancholy occaſioned by frequent intoxication.'

'At the foot of the hills reſide a caſt of people called Hajins; their cuſtoms nearly reſemble the Garrows; in religious matters they partake more of the Hindus, as they will not kill a cow: their habitations are built like the houſes of the Ryotts in general, but are better made, encloſed with a court-yard, kept remarkably neat and clean, the railing made of bamboos ſplit, flatted, and joined together; the ſtreets of their villages, equal the neatneſs of their houſes. The men are of dark complexion, well made, and ſtout; their face nearly reſembles the Garrow, though rather of a milder look: their dreſs is the ſame as that of the head peaſants in Bengal, conſiſting of a dootee, egpautah and pugree, or waiſtcloth, mantle, and turban.

'The women are remarkably neat and clean; their dreſs conſiſts of one cloth, made to go near twice round the body and to hang in folds, down to the ancle, covers their breaſts, and paſſes under their arms, and the ends are tucked in as the waiſtcloth of the natives of Bengal: their hair is tied on the crown, and they have ear-rings in the ſame manner as the Garrow women, but no neck ornament.'

Aſiatic Reſearches.

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF CIVIL SOCIETY.

AS far as probability may be allowed to explore the dark receſſes of time, this ſhould ſeem to have been the progreſs of civil ſociety. *Men*, in their animal and inſulated ſtate, would be at firſt *hunters*, and would preſently form themſelves into bands for the greater power and convenience in attacking their prey; and as theſe bands, when they met, would be liable to diſpute their prizes with one another, they would elect the moſt active and ingenious among them to direct the chace, or command the battle: here we may trace the origin of *monarchy*, as well as of war; and to this ſimple ſtate of ſociety, this ſimple government ſeems beſt adapted. Though the command was abſolute, the ſubmiſſion was voluntary; and being conferred for effective purpoſes, requiring effective powers and abilities, would only be temporary and occaſional.

Men would next learn to tame and

breed

breed the graminivorous race of animals, and *paſturage* is the ſecond ſtep in civilization. The feeding of cattle requires no very active powers, either of body or mind; and theſe paſtors would be content to refer their diſputes and contentions to the wiſer and more experienced of their elders; and here we may perceive the beginning of *ariſtocratical* government.

In proceſs of time, theſe peaceable paſtors would be attacked by ſome of the hardy and warlike tribes of hunters, to whom they would fall an eaſy conqueſt: here a great variety of new civil relations commences. Theſe conquerors, ferocious from education, would treat the conquered people as their ſervants and dependents, and force them to cultivate the earth, much as we now force the negroes to raiſe our ſugars, and cotton, and rice; and this is the probable origin of *agriculture*, which is the third ſtate of civilization: and to this ſtate we may refer the beginning of that inexauſtible ſource of civil relations, excluſive property. Here men became ſtationary; and, inſtead of wandering in ſearch of the animals of the chace, or of freſh paſtures for their cattle, built cities and began to exerciſe the arts. As ſoon as ſeveral of theſe ſtationary ſocieties, or nations, came to be formed, they would be deſirous of exchanging, with each other, their different natural productions, or the produce of the arts in which they had learned to excel, and *commerce* would take place. Stimulated by new paſſions, improved by the acquiſition of new ideas, the mind of man would finally attain to its utmoſt degree of perfection; the abſtract ſciences and fine arts would be invented and cultivated, and the ſecrets of nature laid open to his view. Here man becomes a new being of his own creation, differing infinitely more from his animal ſtate, than any other animals do from each other. His ideas, his paſſions, his wants, are encreaſed in an infinite ratio; and to attempt to govern him by the ſimple relations of his original nature, is juſt as reaſonable as to propoſe to reduce him to feed upon acorns, or live in hollow trees.

This ſeems to be the moſt probable hiſtory of the riſe and progreſs of human ſociety, if it were of any uſe to go back into doubtful and obſcure origin, to eſtabliſh practical rights.

Syſtems founded upon arguments *a priori* are not for the uſe of man. Our finite and erring reaſon cannot proceed downwards, from general cauſes and univerſal architypes, to complete effects and perfect inſtitutions. We muſt be content to take humble fact for our guide, and to riſe, by ſlow and laborious experiment, from ignorance to partial knowledge. Syſtems will be as imaginary and unſtable in politics as in philoſophy, and of much more danger. The former ſhine for a moment and diſappear, like the harmleſs corruſcations of ſummer meteors; but the latter are replete with electric and combuſtible matter, of power to mark their courſe with deep and laſting traces of deſtruction. To view at once, and beforehand, all the poſſible conſequences reſulting from general principles, belongs alone to omniſcience; and to combine them in effectual action, to omnipotence. Every thing in the moral world, ſeems to grow out of relative circumſtances; nay, it ſhould ſeem, that God has ordained Nature herſelf to proceed in the ſame courſe. Modes of exiſtence ſeem gradually to produce themſelves, by the energy of their neceſſities, in the ſame manner that anatomiſts have obſerved new veſſels to be formed in diſeaſed bodies, by the new or increaſed action of the parts.

The grand advantage of ſociety, over the uncivilized or animal ſtate, is the vaſt increaſe that it gives to the numbers, and faculties, and powers of mankind, and conſequently to the general ſum of human happineſs. This is the end and object of *ſociety*. The object of *government* is to ſecure to every individual the peaceful enjoyment of whatever ſhare of theſe he has been able to obtain. Government, in the firſt inſtance, guarantees to every man the ſecurity of his perſon and property; but if government is bound to protect liberty and property, it is conſequently bound to protect the advantages ariſing from them, or it does nothing

nothing at all. Every man who has a large property, is in ſome ſort the natural repreſentative, the native protector of thoſe perſons to whom his eſtate furniſhes the means of ſupport; he may be ſaid to be the proxy of them all; he therefore comes to election, or deliberation, with a greater weight than a man who anſwers for nobody but himſelf; and this great and natural advantage, reſulting from property, is to be protected by the laws, not to be taken away by the laws; from whence it reſults, unleſs I am much miſtaken, that a ſyſtem forcing extreme equality, is a ſyſtem of extreme injuſtice

The firſt law of civil ſociety is ſubordination. Suppoſing it were poſſible that men ſhould have entered into ſociety in a ſtate of equality; or that by ſome violent effort, equality could, for a moment, be forcibly eſtabliſhed, ſuperior induſtry, or ingenuity, or good fortune, would immediately place one man in a ſuperior ſituation to another. To oblige men to do their duty in their different ſtations of life, to render them content with what is unavoidable, and to make this neceſſary inequality the moſt productive of good, and the leaſt poſſibly burthenſome and oppreſſive, has hitherto been the object of morals, and religion, and the laws. Our modern doctors have, however, determined otherwiſe. *Dis aliter viſum.* As there is no abſurdity in phyſics, or ethics, which philoſophers are not deſtined at one time or other to maintain; the equal rights of man, amid the numberleſs inequalities incident to our infinitely complicated ſocieties, was reſerved for the French ſect of *encyclopedians*. I confeſs myſelf no admirer of the French philoſophers: they affect a dogmatical manner, the reverſe of true philoſophy; a ſort of *panſophy*, or univerſality of command over the opinions of men, which can only be ſupported by the arts of deception. Their object has been much more to captivate, than to enlighten mankind; not to make them wiſer or better, but to gain an aſcendency over their minds, by flattering their paſſions and their vices.

The hiſtory of political and religious diſputes is the hiſtory of hypocrites and enthuſiaſts, of knaves and dupes. The artful, and cunning, govern the world by exciting and directing the paſſions of the ſimple to their own views and purpoſes. Under the influence of paſſion, men are made to believe what they do not underſtand, and to act what they cannot approve. When the mind is once worked up to enthuſiaſm, there is no abſurdity which will not be implicitly received by the dupes, provided it tends to ſupport the preconceived object of their paſſion. The long age of religious fanaticiſm appears to decline apace. A general ſuffuſion of a ſort of knowledge, and the encreaſing intercourſe of mankind, will probably proceed finally to deſtroy the empire of that groſs ignorance, which is ſaid to be the mother of ſuperſtition; and the redundant activity of enthuſiaſtic minds muſt overflow, through ſome new vent, and in ſome new direction. The knaves and hypocrites ſeem to turn their eyes towards ſyſtems of civil government, to ſupply the place of ſyſtems of religion; and the object appears but too well adapted to the purpoſe. The paſſions may be heated to any point of zeal, by political as well as by religious opinions; the former may have its perſecutions, and martyrs, and ſaints, and apoſtles, as well as the latter. This enlightened age is not leſs liable to be deceived than its dark predeceſſor; but it muſt be deceived in another way. To the prieſts have ſucceeded the philoſophers.

By Sir Brooke Boothby.

HISTORY OF SIGNS.

HAVING obſerved, that it is the ſpirit of your undertaking to reject no topics from which inſtruction or amuſement may be drawn, I have put together, with a view to their admiſſion into your Paper, ſome remarks on the various devices by which innkeepers and tradeſmen decorate their houſes, and diſtinguiſh their ſeveral occupations. I am well aware that the Spectator has pre-occupied a part of this ground, but a great deal remains yet to an attentive obſerver; and, in this fairy world, new and myſterious phænomena are continually ariſing, to

tempt

tempt conjecture and excite inveſtigation.

As to the moral purpoſes to be anſwered by this inquiry, I cannot boaſt much of them, unleſs you will allow that it affords an uſeful leſſon, by occaſioning us to reflect what a ſtrange ſort of creation we ſhould gather around us, if we were left to contrive for ourſelves, and into what an unaccountable perplexity we ſhould throw the whole economy of Nature, if ſhe were once to ſubmit her work to our correction.

Though I am well convinced that ſign-poſts are of no modern invention, but of conſiderable antiquity, yet I believe that the Buſh, which ſtill keeps its place at country wakes, and which uſed to be hung up at the door almoſt of every cottage, to ſignify that the owner had tapped a freſh barrel of beer, was the indication generally adopted in early times. I have never read the Greek or Roman writings, in a view to this object, but doubt not of their exiſtence among them. I have ſeen ſomewhere *ad bubula capita* at the ſign of the bull's head; and I recollect a paſſage in Quintilian to this purpoſe, *Tabernæ erant circa forum, ac ſcutum illud ſigni gratia poſitum*—There were ſhops about the market-place, and that a ſhield was put up by way of ſign. Your extenſive reading may perhaps furniſh you with many more paſſages that bear this way. I ſhall engage no further in this deep part of the inquiry, but ſhall begin with the creation of thoſe monſtrous productions, which ſign-poſt painters have been accuſed of introducing, but which in reality are to be charged to the account of the heralds. The Golden Griffin, the Green Lion, the Black Swan, and the Blue Boar, are nothing more than a griffin, *or*; a lion, *vert*; a ſwan, *ſable*; and a boar, *azure*: the ſimple heraldic diſtinction of the neighbouring Lord Paramount in the feudal times, and adopted as a ſign by ſuch of his tenants as opened houſes for the reception of the public. The ſame ſyſtem ſtill prevails in every part of the kingdom; and an attentive traveller, who is converſant with heraldry, may know what families are the principal proprietors of the eſtates over which he paſſes, without aſking the queſtion. Thus, in North Wales, the Upright Hand, and the Eagles, will inform him whether he is upon the territories of the Myddeltons or the Wynnes. The Eagle and Child, commonly called in Lancaſhire the Bird and Baby, ſerves in like manner to point out the eſtates of the Earl of Derby, who bears that device for his creſt.

When there is occaſion to paint over again an heraldic ſign, the ſcientific part being little attended to, it frequently happens, that only the principal component parts of the arms are retained upon the new board: to which circumſtance we owe the Three Tuns, the Three Goats, the Three Swans, the Three Pretty Pigs, and innumerable trios of the ſame kind. The moſt reſpectable claſs of ſigns is that of ſuch as relate to hiſtorical ſubjects; ſome of theſe record minute facts which might otherwiſe have been loſt to poſterity. I remember to have ſeen at Sherſton in Wiltſhire, a ſign called the Rattlebones: upon making enquiry into the ſignification of ſo obſcure a name, which was not at all explained by a half-obliterated painting on the ſign-poſt, I learned that it was intended to commemorate a Britiſh hero, who, in fighting againſt the Danes, received a dreadful wound in the abdomen, and who, in this critical ſituation, by holding a tile againſt the wound, preſerved his own life till he found means to take away that of his enemy. The claſſical ſign of the Pick-my-toe relates to the well-known ſtory of the Roman, who would not ſtop to pick a thorn out of his foot before he had delivered his meſſage. The Roſe and Crown ſtill reminds us of the badges of the Houſes of York and Lancaſter. The William of Walworth, repreſented in the act of arreſting Wat Tyler, is very properly choſen as a ſign at the place whence he took his name. The reſtoration of Charles the Second introduced among us the common ſign of the Royal Oak; and to the Houſe of Hanover we owe the troops of White Horſes which pranced upon the

the ſign-poſts of our Whig Inn-keepers. I ſuſpect that the Hole-in-the-Wall alludes to ſome obſcure hiſtorical fact.

Sacred hiſtory has not been neglected by theſe hiſtorical ſign-painters; nor have they forgotten the myſterious character of the original in their unintelligible mode of repreſentation. In Chandoes-ſtreet, a dragon ſupporting a bell, inſinuates the ſtory of Bel and the Dragon. The Two Spies, the Baptiſt's Head, the Noah's Ark, and the Jacob's Well, ſtill beſpeak a certain orthodoxy in the landlord, which, by an eaſy tranſition, we carry to his Ale and October. Among the few ſigns which propriety has ſuggeſted, I have remarked a portrait of Simon the Tanner of Joppa, at Bermondſey, and Eliſha's Raven, at a butcher's ſhop in the Borough, with a mutton chop in its mouth. The King or Queen's head, on the ſign-poſt of an Inn, affords a pretty ſure criterion by which we may gueſs the date of its original eſtabliſhment, as the reigning monarch always lends his countenance upon theſe occaſions. Sometimes, indeed, on freſh painting the ſign, the old king is depoſed, and a new monarch reigns in his ſtead; but the landlord that feels for the antiquity of his houſe will not ſuffer this revolution to take place. Henry the Eighth is ſtill to be ſeen at Lambeth; and, conſidering his hoſt-like appearance, I wonder more freedoms have not been taken with his perſon in this way. A Queen Elizabeth is as ſcarce as an Otho. There are but few Charles's, perhaps becauſe the head of Stuart was thought an uncertain tenure; a great proportion of King William, who is properly enough exhibited where the liquor of his country is ſold; more of Queen Anne than of George the Firſt; and ſeveral of the late King. A royal progreſs produces a number of new Kings' heads: on theſe occaſions the painters work faſter than the horſes travel; and I have known his Majeſty's noſe and chin get the ſtart of him by a full quarter of a mile. Biographical ſigns frequently occur in the cities of London and Weſtminiſter; and they are generally placed with due regard to the reſidence or place of reſort of the perſons whom they repreſent—as the Eſſex Head, the Sir John Falſtaff, the Sir Paul Pindar, the Whittington and his Cat, and many more of the ſame kind: A practice that will enable our Engliſh biographers to decide between contending cities, in naming the birth-place of an illuſtrious character.

The devices of our tradeſmen might in general bear a much ſtronger relation than they do to their ſeveral occupations: ſome indeed are leſs unhappy than others. The Peacock under a Rainbow, is well enough choſen for a ſilk dyer; the Wheat-ſheaf is a good emblem for a corn-chandler; and the Ham and Chicken are not much amiſs for a cook's ſhop.

The Naked Boy with a pair of Breeches in his hand, in Monmouth ſtreet, makes a more forcible appeal to us than the unwearied courteſy of the bowing-beggar-prince himſelf, ſtriding from one frontier to the other of his ragged empire.

The head of Sir Walter Raleigh very properly over-looks the door of a dealer in tobacco, as we owe the introduction of the plant to that illuſtrious admiral. Many tradeſmen are contented with the repreſentation of the article in which they deal; and this would be perfectly unexceptionable, were it not that the mercantile principle of turning every thing to money had induced them to cover their ſigns with gold. Every object is ſeen by them through this jaundiced medium; and we have golden boots, golden periwigs, golden razors, golden hams, and golden ſugar-loaves. As for fiſh, they all look as if they came out of Pactolus' ſtream. The cook, in Rag-Fair, who hangs out every morning a piece of raw beef, has hit upon a very natural mode of announcing his occupation; while the Great A and the Bouncing B, at a Printer's door, is perfectly in *character*.

The Bee-hive, as emblematical of induſtry, might be adopted by any trade; but I obſerve it is moſt frequently uſed by the linen-drapers. The Adam and Eve too is a favourite with them, being intended to exhibit the contraſt between

the vegetable-drapery of our first ancestors, and the varied decorations of a modern drawing-room. The ingenuity of the sisterhood, in the fabrication of lace and the ornamental article of female attire, may account for the sign of the Three Nuns at a milliner's shop; and I find great fault with the *Nun* and *Crucifix* milliners in York-street, Covent-Garden, for suffering a device so suited to their names and professions to escape them. If these ladies, on a matter of such moment, thought it necessary to be furnished with a precedent, I could have supplied them with one on the grave authority of Batt. Pigeon, of famous memory; who, in the adoption of Three Pigeons for his sign, shewed it to be his opinion, that a coincidence of name was a sufficient apology.

Why a haberdasher should live at the Hen and Chickens, I cannot imagine, or a tea-dealer at the sign of the Grasshopper; unless we suppose a transition from one business to another in the same shop, without regard to the consequent anomaly of the signs: Indeed, unless for this way of accounting for it, the adoption of signs has sometimes such little foundation, that it would look almost like Egyptian idolatry.

We should be at a loss to guess at the meaning of the Leathern Doublet, at a great iron foundry in the Borough, were we not informed that it was placed there by the first institutor of the manufacture, who, from a very humble beginning, rose to distinguished opulence, as a representation of the identical doublet which he wore when he first came up to the metropolis. The Z's, an ancient sign at grocers shops, look very enigmatical; but I am told they allude to the word zinziber, or ginger, and intimated the sale of that article. Many have been the conjectures about the sign of the Good Woman, which is used by the colour-men; and very undeserved jokes have been passed upon the fair sex on this occasion.—Were I to hazard an opinion, upon so delicate a subject, it would be, that at the time when every trade and occupation had its patron-saint, male or female, the colour-men fixed upon some good woman who had lost her head by an accident not uncommon in the days of sainthip. The origin and meaning of the Barber's pole has afforded also a great field for conjecture: it is generally, however, supposed to allude to the joint occupation which they formerly professed; and its twisted ornament has been thought to represent the fillet which they used in bleeding.

I cannot quit these gentlemen without bestowing upon them the praise they so richly deserve for the moderation of their terms, and their stedfast adherence to their original price, while the charges for every other article in life are so improving upon us. This moderation is particularly commendable in men of genius and literature; and under this head I introduce to your notice Mr Puff, who has inscribed the following couplet over the entrance of an alley, Shoreditch:

Up this Court lives A. Puff,
Shaves for a penny, and thinks it A Nuff.

The junction of many animals, utensils, &c. upon the same sign, may be accounted for in different ways. Some appear to be put together merely for the sake of alliteration, as the Lamb and Lark, and the Goose and Gridiron; a figure so degraded by the abuse of it in modern poetry, that at present it can hardly be dishonoured by any application. Others have a sort of connexion, as the Fox and Goose, the Dog and Duck, and the Ship and Star. The Bolt and Tun I take to have been a rebus upon the owner's name; and many others, it is probable, may be accounted for in the same manner. The Cock and the Bottle has, I imagine, some connection with the transactions of the Cock-pit. The Cat and Wheel is a corruption of Catherine Wheel. The Bull and Mouth, and the Bull and Gate, are well known to be corrupted from Bologne Gate and Mouth, very fashionable signs at the time of taking that city from the French.—Many of these junctions, otherwise very unaccountable, have been occasioned by the removal of landlords from one inn to another, who, unable to forget their local attachments, have fre-

frequently incorporated their new sign with that of their old habitation, however monstrous the union might be. Some such idea as this will help us to account for the good understanding that subsists in this new creation between beings which have seldom or never met in any other; as the Lamb and Dolphin, the George and Blue Boar, the Cock and Rose, Black Lion and Three Beehives, and the Blue Mare and Magpie.—Of this sort likewise is the celebrated Bell Savage inn on Ludgate Hill, the most ancient perhaps in the city of London. This sign has been the subject of various conjectures, many of them ingenious, but all erroneous. By some it is attributed to a lady of the name of Arabella Savage; others suppose it to allude to an old romance, and to be a corruption of *La Belle Sauvage*. The sign formerly represented a savage man standing by a bell; and the truth is, that it arose from an union of two inns which bore these respective signs.

This piece of information I gained from an ancient record, in which it is described as the Savage Inn, *alias* the Bell upon the Hoop. There is reason for supposing that most signs consisted formerly of carved representations fixed upon a hoop; and several old books mention the Crown upon the Hoop, the Mitre upon the Hoop, and the Angel upon the Hoop. A sign of this nature is still preserved in Newport-street, and is a carved representation of a Bunch of grapes hanging within a Hoop. The Cock on the Hoop may be seen also in Holborn, painted on a board, to which perhaps it was transferred on the removal of sign-posts. It is probable also that this sign may have given rise to the phrase of 'Cock a Hoop.' The Mitre near the Temple is still called, according to the old manner of spelling, 'The Hope and Mitre;' though some of your readers will be disposed to put a more literal construction upon this sign, and judge the connexion to be by no means unnatural.

When a tradesman abandons his original calling, and enters into what is termed the *public* line, he frequently engrafts on the sign some allusion to his old occupation; a circumstance which has likewise proved a source of many ill-sorted couples, as the Magpie and Horseshoe, the Anvil and Sugar-loaf, the Ship and Artichoke.

A sign is sometimes an indication of the favourite pursuits and amusements of the landlord, or of the prevalent sports for many miles round: thus the Ring of Bells, the Cricket Players, and such-like diversions, are very common upon every road. The Hand and Flower prevails among florists; though I have seen this idea greatly improved upon, in the late King's reign, by an eminent gardener, who, being possessed of a beautiful carnation called after the Queen, procured an accurate portrait of it, and placing it at his door as a sign, wrote underneath 'My Queen Caroline.'

Among signs distinguished by their singularity, may be reckoned the Tumble-down-Dick, in the Borough; the Old-Tabered Inn, in the same place, celebrated in Chaucer's Canterbury Tales; the Two Sneezing Cats, in Houndsditch; and the Four Winds. The Bag of Nails, at Pimlico, formerly called the Devil and Bag of Nails, has been supposed to have been a representation of Pan and the Bacchanalians. I have seen a book, however, wherein it is called the Black-a-moor and the Woolpack, *alias* the Devil and Bag of Nails. The Labour in vain, or the Devil in a Tub, at Canterbury, alludes to the old fable of washing the Black-a-moor white. The celebrated Devil Tavern, near Temple-Bar, now no more, was an instance of a remarkable misnomer: the sign properly speaking, was that of St Dunstan, the patron of the neighbouring church, and represented him in the act of performing that signal exploit of pulling the Devil by the nose with a large pair of tongs. Notwithstanding this humiliating condition of his infernal majesty, by a natural obliquity in our minds, the sign was unhandsomely transferred from the Saint to the Devil, from whom the tavern has been called time out of mind.

The Checquer, so common at the door of a public house, is said to have been intended formerly as an intimation that draught-boards were kept within for the entertainment of the customers. The colours of the Checquer used to be red and white, whence the houses so distinguished were called red houses; and they were at length so numerous, that a red house became a general name for a tavern, and is used as such in many of the old plays. I must disagree with those who suppose the Checquer to refer to the arms of a Duke of Norfolk, who had formerly the the profits of a duty upon ale-houses; for the arms alluded to, are those of Maltravers, quartered only by the Duke of Norfolk's, which are chequers *or* and *azure*, or blue and gold; colours which do not occur at a chequer-inn.

The solemn mystical sign of the World's End is variously adumbrated. Sometimes the emblem is a man and a woman walking arm-in-arm, with the following lines underneath:

I'll go with my friend
To the world's end.

Sometimes it is the figure of a globe on fire, as at Chelsea.—The various signs of the Salutation exhibit divers specimens of dress and manners, according to their dates. Sometimes we behold two fine gentlemen of the last century, equipped *en cavalier*, and exchanging most courteous salutes, to the effect of which their horses conspire by their caperings and curvettings. Sometimes two antiquated beaux, with long buckramed accoutrements, and flowing perukes, joining hands, and bowing almost to the ground. The 'Welcome Rodney to the Prince of Wales,' at Lambeth, is the only modern salutation I recollect.

We are put in mind of a striking period of our history by the Saracen's Head. The rough manner in which that people treated our crusaders, and the sounding tales that were told of them by those who returned from engaging with them, to their own country, gave this sign the formidable appearance it wears to this day.

The local history which signs afford us is not to be despised. The Mitre at Lambeth, and the Hop-pole at Worcester, are specimens of this sort. Bishop Blaise, the patron of the wool-combers, adorns a sign in most towns which have any connexion with the woollen manufacture. The Dog and Bear, in the Borough, perpetuates the memory of the Bear Garden there; and Simon the Tanner, as I have said before, justly holds a place among the brethren of that mystery at Bermondsey.

It is pleasant enough to remark the contests about the point of originality between neighbouring signs of the same description. Some years ago, the disputes ran very high between the Magpies on the Windsor road; and the pride of antiquity had nearly carried back their claims to the Ark itself. We had accordingly, the Magpie, the Old Magpie, and the Old Original Magpie.

Sign-post poetry is much too extensive a field for me to enter upon in this place; but I almost wonder that the prevailing taste, for scraps and collections of all sorts, has not set some of my worthy contemporaries to work upon these specimens. I think admirers in this age might be found for them; and it is evident how fruitful such a compilation would be in subjects for the painters and engravers of the day, who are grasping at every thing that can be embodied and represented, and laying the whole world under contribution to their arts. The young student, who sets out from the Bull Inn, in Holborn, to travel to Oxford, may remark his approach to the seat of the Muses, in the following models of alehouse poetry:

Fine Purl rare O,
Fit for a hero.
If not in haste,
Step in and taste.

I am a Fox, you plainly see;
There is no harm can come of me:
My master he has plac'd me here,
To let you know he sells good beer.

From the Looker-on.

OB-

OBSERVATIONS ON FOSSIL BONES,

FOUND IN THE PRINCIPALITY OF BAYREUTH IN GERMANY.

BY THE LATE JOHN HUNTER, M. D.

THE bones which are the fubject of the prefent paper, are to be confidered more in the light of incruftations than extraneous foffils, fince their external fu face has only acquired a covering of cryftallized earth, and little or no change has taken place in their internal ftructure.

The earths with which bones are moft commonly incrufted are the calcareous, argillaceous, and filiceous, but principally the calcareous; and this happens in two ways: one, the bones being immerfed in water in which this earth is fufpended; the other, water paffing through maffes of this earth, which it diffolves, and afterwards depofits upon bones which lie underneath.

Bones which are incrufted feem never to undergo this change in the earth, or under the water, where the foft parts were deftroyed; while bones that are foffilized become fo in the medium in which they were depofited * at the animal's death. The incrufted bones have been previoufly expofed to the open air; this is evidently the cafe with the bones at prefent under confideration, thofe of the rock of Gibralter, and thofe found in Dalmatia; and from the account given by the Abbé Soaliabzani, thofe of the iſland of Cerigo are under the fame circumftances. They have the characters of expofed bones, and many of them are cracked in a number of places, particularly the cylindrical bones, fimilar to the effects of long expofure to the fun. This circumftance appears to diftinguifh them from foffilized bones, and gives us fome information refpecting their hiftory.

If their numbers had corresponded with what we meet with of recent bones, we might have been led to fome opinion of their mode of accumulation; but the quantity exceeds any thing we can form an idea of. In an inquiry into their hiftory, three queftions naturally arife—Did the animals come there and die? or were their bodies brought there, and lay expofed? or were the bones collected from different places? The firft of thefe conjectures appears to me the moft natural; but yet I am by no means convinced of its being the true one.

Bones of this defcription are found in very different fituations, which makes their prefent ftate more difficultly accounted for. Thofe in Germany are found in caves. The coaft of Dalmatia is faid to be almoft wholly formed of them, and we know that this is the cafe with a large portion of the rock of Gibralter.

If none were found in caves, but in folid maffes covered with marl or limeftone, it would then give the idea of their having been brought together by fome ftrange cauſe, as a convulfion in the earth, which threw thefe materials over them; but this we can hardly form an idea of; or, if they had all been found in caves, we fhould have imagined thefe caves were places of retreat for fuch animals, and had been fo for fome thoufands of years; and if the bones were thofe of carnivorous animals, and herbivorous, we might have fuppofed that the carnivorous had brought in many animals of a fmaller fize, which they had caught for food; and this, upon the firſt view, appears to have been the cafe with thofe which are the fubject of this paper; yet when we conſider, that the bones are principally of carnivorous animals, we are confined to the fuppofition of their being only places of retreat. If they had been brought together by any convulfion of the earth, they would have been mixed with the furrounding materials of the mountains, which does not appear to be the cafe; for although fome are found ſticking in the ſides of caves incrufted in calcareous matter, this ſeems to have arifen from their ſituation in the cave. Such accumulation would have made them co-eval with the mountains themſelves, which, from the recent ſtate of the bones, I ſhould very much doubt.

The difference in the ſtate of the bones ſhows, that there was probably a ſucceſſion of them for a vaſt ſeries of yea

* Bones that have been buried with the fleſh on, acquire a ſtain which they never loſe; and thoſe which have been long immerſed in water, receive a conſiderable tinge.

for if we conſider the diſtance of time between the moſt perfect having been depoſited, which we muſt ſuppoſe were the laſt, and the preſent time, we muſt conſider it to be many thouſand years; and if we calculate how long theſe muſt ſtill remain to be as far decayed as ſome others are, it will require many thouſand years, a ſufficient time for a vaſt accumulation: from this mode of reaſoning, therefore, it would appear, that they were not brought here at once in a recent ſtate.

The animal earth, as it is called, at the bottom of theſe caves, is ſuppoſed to be produced by the rotting of the fleſh, which is ſuppoſing the animals brought there with the fleſh on; but I do conceive, that if the caves had been ſtuffed with whole animals, the fleſh could not have produced one tenth part of the earth, and to account for ſuch a quantity as appears to be the produce of animals, I ſhould ſuppoſe it the remains of the dung of animals who inhabited the caves, and the contents of the bowels of thoſe they lived upon. This is eaſily conceived, from knowing that there is ſomething ſimilar to it, in a ſmaller degree, in many caves in this kingdom, which are places of retreat for bats in the winter, and even in the ſummer, as they only go abroad in the evenings; theſe caves have their bottoms covered with animal earth, for ſome feet in depth, all in decompoſition, the lowermoſt the moſt pure, and the uppermoſt but little changed, with all the intermediate degrees; in which caves are formed a vaſt number of ſtalactites, which might incruſt the bones of thoſe that die there.

Bones of animals, under circumſtances ſo ſimilar, although in different parts of the globe, one would have naturally ſuppoſed to conſiſt chiefly of one claſs or order in every place, one principle acting in all places. In Gibralter they are moſtly of the ruminating tribe, of the hare kind, and the bones of birds; yet there are ſome of a ſmall dog or fox, and likewiſe ſhells. Thoſe in Dalmatia appear to be moſtly of the ruminating tribe, yet I ſaw a part of the *os hyoides* of a horſe; but thoſe from Germany are moſtly carnivorous. From theſe facts we ſhould be inclined to ſuppoſe, that their accumulation did not ariſe from any inſtinctive mode of living, as the ſame mode could not ſuit both carnivorous and herbivorous animals.

In conſidering animals, reſpecting their ſituation upon the globe, there are many which are peculiar as to particular climates, and others that are leſs confined, as herrings, mackerel, and ſalmon; others again, which probably move over the whole extent of the ſea, as the ſhark, porpus, and whale tribe; while many ſhell-fiſh muſt be confined to one ſpot. If the ſea had not ſhifted its ſituation more than once, and was to leave the land in a very ſhort time, then we could determine what the climate had formerly been by the extraneous foſſils of the ſtationary animals; for theſe only would be found mixed with thoſe of paſſage: but if the ſea moves from one place to another ſlowly, then the remains of animals of different climates may be mixed, by thoſe of one climate moving over thoſe of another, dying, and being foſſilized; but this I am afraid cannot be made out. By the foſſils we may, however, have ſome idea how the bones of the land animals foſſilized may be diſpoſed with reſpect to thoſe of the ſea.

All operations reſpecting the growth or decompoſition of animal and vegetable ſubſtances go on more readily on the ſurface of the earth than in it: the air is moſt probably the great agent in decompoſition and combination, and alſo a certain degree of heat. Thus the deeper we go into the earth, we find the fewer changes going on; and there is probably a certain depth where no change of any kind can poſſibly take place. The operation of vegetation will not go on at a certain depth, but at this very depth a decompoſition can take place; for the ſeed dies, and in time decays: but at a ſtill greater depth, the ſeed retains its life for ages, and when brought near enough to the ſurface for vegetation, it grows. Something ſimilar to this takes place with reſpect to extraneous foſſils; for although a piece of wood or bone is dead, when ſo ſituated as to be foſſilized, yet they are found and free from decompoſition,

poſition, and the depth, joined with the matter in which they are often found, as ſtone, clay, &c. preſerves them from putrefaction, and their diſſolution requires thouſands of years to complete it: probably they may be under the ſame circumſtances as in a *vacuum*; the heat in ſuch ſituations is uniform, probably in common about 52° or 53°, and in the colder regions they are ſtill longer preſerved.

I believe it is generally underſtood, that in extraneous foſſils the animal part is deſtroyed; but I find that this is not the caſe in any I have met with.

Shells, and bones of fiſh, moſt probably have the leaſt in quantity, having been longeſt in that ſtate, otherwiſe they ſhould have the moſt: for the harder and more compact the earth, the better is the animal part preſerved; which is an argument in proof of their having been the longeſt in a foſſil ſtate. From experiment, and obſervation, the animal part is not allowed to putrefy, it appears only to be diſſolved into a kind of mucus, and can be diſcovered by diſſolving the earth in an acid; when a ſhell is treated in this way, the animal ſubſtance is not fibrous or laminated, as in the recent ſhell, but without tenacity, and can be waſhed off like wet duſt; in ſome, however, it has a ſlight appearance of flakes.

In the ſhark's tooth, or gloſſopetra, the enamel is compoſed of animal ſubſtance and calcareous earth, and is nearly in the ſame quantity as in the recent; but the central part of the tooth has its animal ſubſtance in the ſtate of mucus interſperſed in the calcareous matter.

In the foſſil bones of ſea animals, as the vertebræ of the whale, the animal part is in large quantity, and in two ſtates; the one having ſome tenacity, but the other like wet duſt: but in ſome of the harder bones it is more firm.

In the foſſil bones of land animals, and thoſe which inhabit the waters, as the ſea-horſe, otter, crocodile, and turtle, the animal part is in conſiderable quantity. In the ſtags horns dug up in Great Britain and Ireland, when the earth is diſſolved, the animal part is in conſiderable quantity, and very firm. The ſame obſervations apply to the foſſil bones of the elephant found in England, Siberia, and other parts of the globe; alſo thoſe of the ox kind; but more particularly to their teeth, eſpecially thoſe from the lakes in America, in which the animal part has ſuffered very little; the inhabitants find little difference in the ivory of ſuch tuſks from the recent, but its having a yellow ſtain; the cold may probably aſſiſt in their preſervation.

The ſtate of preſervation will vary according to the ſubſtance in which they have been preſerved; in peat and clay I think the moſt: however, there appears in general a ſpecies of diſſolution; for the animal ſubſtance, although tolerably firm, in a heat a little above 100° becomes a thickiſh mucus, like diſſolved gum, while a portion from the external ſurface is reduced to the ſtate of wet duſt.

In incruſted bones, the quantity of animal ſubſtance is very different in different bones. In thoſe from Gibralter, there is very little; it in part retains its tenacity, and is tranſparent, but the ſuperficial part diſſolves into mucus.

Thoſe from Dalmatia give ſimilar reſults, when examined in this way.

Thoſe from Germany, eſpecially the harder bones and teeth, ſeem to contain all the animal ſubſtance natural to them; they differ, however, among themſelves in this reſpect.

The bones of land animals have their calcareous earth united with the phoſphoric acid inſtead of the aerial, and I believe, retain it when foſſilized, nearly in proportion to the quantity of animal matter they contain.

The mode by which I judge of this, is by the quantity of effervеſcence; when foſſil bones are put into the muriatic acid, it is not nearly ſo great as when a ſhell is put into it, but it is more in ſome, although not in all, than when a recent bone is treated in this way; and this, I think, diminiſhes in proportion to the quantity of animal ſubſtance they retain; as a proof of this, thoſe foſſil bones which contain a ſmall portion of animal matter, produce, in an acid, the greateſt effervеſcence when the ſurface is acted on, and very little when the centre is affected by it

it; however, this may be accounted for by the parts which have lost their phosphoric acid, and acquired the aerial, being easiest of solution in the marine acid, and therefore dissolved first, and the aerial acid let loose.

In some bones of the whale the effervescence is very great; in the Dalmatia and Gibralter bones it is less; and in those the subject of the present paper it is very little, since they contain by much the largest proportion of animal substance.

From the Philos. Trans. for 1794.

STATE OF HUSBANDRY IN THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

THE husbandry of the West Riding differs so materially, that it is absolutely necessary, before discussing its particular parts, to explain the respective systems that prevail in the several parts of that extensive district.

1st, There is the pasture lands, where grass is the chief object, and cultivation by the plough only considered in a secondary light.

This system prevails, at least over one third of the Riding. From Ripley to the western extremity of the Riding, almost all the good land is in grass; and where corn is raised, it is principally upon the inferior soils. During the time we were in that part of the country, we hardly saw a plough; and a stack of corn was as great a rarity. Upon the higher grounds, there are immense tracts of waste, which are generally common among the contiguous possessors, and pastured by them with cattle and sheep. Some of them are stinted pastures; but the greatest part are under no limitations: the consequences of which are, the grounds are oppressed, the stock upon them starved, and little benefit derived from them by the proprietors.

2dly, The lands adjoining to the manufacturing towns. The greatest part of the ground is there occupied by persons who do not consider farming as a business, but regard it only as a matter of convenience. The manufacturer has his inclosure, wherein he keeps milk cows for supporting his family, and horses for carrying his goods to market, and bringing back raw materials. This will apply to the greatest part of the land adjoining to the manufacturing towns; and although much ground is not, in this case, kept under the plough, yet comparatively more corn is raised, than in the division above described.

3dly, Those parts of the Riding where tillage is principally attended to, and grass only considered as the mean of bringing the corn husbandry to perfection.

If we run an imaginary line from Ripley southward by Leeds, Wakefield, and Barnesley, to Rotheram, we may affirm, that the greatest part eastward of it, till we come to the banks of the Ouse, which separates the West from the East Riding, is principally employed in raising corn. About Boroughbridge, Wetherby, Selby, &c. there is about one half of the fields under the plough. Further south, about Pontefract, Barnesley, and Rotheram, there is two-thirds; and to the eastward of Doncaster, to Thorn and Snaith, three-fourths of the land is managed in a similar way. There is not much waste in this division, and what is in that situation, is capable of great improvement.

4thly, The common fields. These are scattered over the whole of the last division, but are most numerous in that part of the country to the eastward of the great north road, from Doncaster to Boroughbridge. It is impossible even to to guess at the quantity of land under this management. In general, it may be said to be extensive, and from the natural good quality of the soil, and the present imperfect state of culture, great room is afforded for solid and substantial improvement being effected upon all land coming under the description of common field.

5thly, The moors. These, besides the large tracts that abound in the first division, mostly lie in the western parts of the Riding. Upon them sheep are chiefly bred,

bred, and afterwards ſold to the graziers in the lower parts of the country. A great part of them is common, which lays the proprietors under the ſame inconveniences as are already pointed out; and which might eaſily be remedied, by dividing and aſcertaining the proportion which belongs to the reſpective proprietors.

Having finiſhed this introductory ſketch, we proceed to give a comprehenſive view of the reſult of our inquiries during the ſurvey.

Survey of the Weſt Riding.

PROGRESS OF IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PARISH OF MONQUHITTER, BY THE LATE MR CUMINE OF AUCHRIE.

IN THE COUNTY OF ABERDEEN.

NATURE had endowed Mr Cumine with an active and vigorous mind. Cool, ſagacious, penetrating, he connected a ſound judgement and correct taſte, with unſhaken reſolution and unwearied application. Slow, but ſure in planning, he was prompt and ardent in executing his deſigns. When he aſſumed the management of his eſtate, in 1739, it yielded L. 150 Sterling of rent, of which he could only call L. 60 his own. The heath extended to the back of his houſe: in front, an exhauſted moſs and a moraſs, fed by the water of Auchry, offended the eye: and the whole of his farm, deſtitute of a garden, conſiſted of a few acres dignified with the title of Place Craft. He gradually baniſhed the heath;—reduced the river to a regular channel;—converted the moraſs, when drained, into a neat garden and incloſures:—and, at various times, took from the adjoining lands 200 acres, which he converted into an elegant farm, incloſed and ſubdivided, where the uſeful and the pleaſant, blended by the hand of a maſter, command the reſpect of the critic, and excite the delight of the traveller. He accompanied his other improvements by a ſuperior breed of cattle, whereof, by judicious management, he greatly encreaſed the ſize and the value.

As his eſtate was extremely well accomodated with moſs, he gradually ſubdivided large farms. He ſtrickly prohibited the abſurd practice of paring and burning the moſſy ſoils: he made tracks, to improve, by water, thoſe fields that could be commanded by it: he bound his tenants to drive annually from quarries, 7 Scotch miles diſtant, a preſcribed quantity of limeſtone, which he taught them to break, burn, and apply: he obliged them to ſow a certain proportion of their land with turnip, flax, and graſs ſeeds: he encouraged them to rear their own cattle, inſtead of waſting their money in buying expenſive ſets; he frequently walked or rode through his eſtate, freely converſing with his tenants, rouſing them to induſtry by motives ſuited to their reſpective tempers, and particularly diſtinguiſhing the ſagacious and active: and, by the united energy of popular virtues and ſolid ſenſe, he triumphed over every oppoſition from ſoil, climate, and prejudice, gradually introducing the principles of rational farming, and laying the foundation of progreſſive improvement.

Obſerving that his tenants were frequently at a loſs for a market, he determined to eſtabliſh a permanent one on his own eſtate. For this purpoſe, he planned a regular village, contiguous to the church, upon the mooriſh part of a farm, which in whole yielded only L. 11 a year. For a while, he felt in ſilence the ſneers of his neighbours, who reprobated his ſcheme as wild and impracticable; but theſe temporary ſneers ſoon gave way to laſting eſteem. He prevailed on a few to take feus: he aſſiſted the induſtrious with money;—obtained premiums for the manufacturer;—decided every difference by his arbitration;—and animated all to their utmoſt exertion by his countenance and counſel. Settlers annually flocked to Cumineſtown, (the name aſſigned to the chief of the clan,) and the village, built of free-ſtone, ſoon aſſumed a flouriſhing appearance. In connection with ſome neighbouring gentlemen, he eſtabliſhed in this village a linen manufacture; and though, for par-

ticular reaſons, the ſcheme was dropt, yet, by introducing the ſpinning of linen yarn, and fixing the reſidence of ſome capable weavers, its conſequences continue to operate for the public good. In ſhort, a ſeries of ſenſible management fixed upon Monquhitter 75 feus, occupied by a ſet of honeſt, induſtrious, and active feuers, and their tenants, who, inſtead of L. 11 Sterling, the original rent, produced him annually from L. 130 to L. 150 a year. Mr Cumine, during life, was an object of general eſteem; and, at his death, had the pleaſure of leaving to his heirs an annual revenue of more than L. 600 Sterling.

Statiſtical Account, vol. 6.

REPUBLICAN ŒCONOMY.

ON the accuracy of the following ſtatement, if the authority of Cambon, in his report to the Convention, is at all ſterling, you may depend. If the ſplendour of external victory is to be purchaſed ſo dearly, may the French remain victorious during the ſhort paroxyſm (for ſhort it will be) of their democratical phrenzy. Our readers will bear in their minds, that the eſtimated value (and that eſtimate doubtleſs an exaggerated one) of the fee-ſimple of the lands in France, pledged as a ſecurity for aſſignats, is a little more than 83 millions Sterling.

Service of the year	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*
1792	75,000,000	0	0
1793	95,833,333	7	8
1794	150,000,000	0	0
Total, Sterling,	320,833,333	7	8

Be THIS the beſt anſwer to thoſe who call crowns and mitres expenſive baubles.

FRIVOLITIES OF THE FRENCH, PREVIOUS TO THE LATE REVOLUTION.

AMONG the various extravagancies of French faſhions was the ſingular one, of wearing ſquare hats, or hats with four points, which prevailed in 1776. This groteſque covering, was uſed by the *petit maitres* for their morning diſhabille. Shortly afterwards, ſome innovators introduced hats with two points: theſe, however, did not generally ſucceed; yet the Duke de Richelieu diſmiſſed his valet becauſe he gave him a hat with four points, inſtead of two. The Engliſh ſlouched hats, at length, prevailed. In 1780, the faſhionable folly conſiſted of wearing two watches; and the Duke de Richelieu, having a pair, which flamed with precious ſtones, a ſycophant intreated permiſſion to admire them. The awkward courtier, however, dropped one on the floor; and, in attempting to ſave it, let fall the other. The fragile triſles were thus ruined, and he ſtammered out a thouſand apologies. "Do not be uneaſy," cried the Duke; "I never before ſaw them *go ſo well together.*"

Dreſs was often carried to ſuch an exceſſive extravagance, that the frivolous themſelves could not help ſometimes expreſſing their aſtoniſhment. In the year 1781, when the Thuilleries formed the ſpot of faſhionable reſort, it exhibited a theatre of ſuch *biſarre* ſcenes, that a Hogarth might have been taught new leſſons, and have given us the genius of the nation, from his repreſentations of the ridiculous with which they abounded. The metropolis was crouded by too many idlers, not to have ſome ſingular extravagant ones. One young man appeared in a coat, waiſtcoat, breeches, and ſtockings, of the colour of *merde d'oie*: a dark bottle-green; literally, *gooſe-dung*. His ſhoes, and his hat-ſtrings, were alſo of the ſame colour; and, to reach the ſummit of extravagance, his hair was powdered with *merde d'oie*. This original ſoon attracted a crowd; and the guards were obliged to deſire our little fop of the *merde d'oie* to retreat.

In 1786, reigned the mania of buttons: they not only wore them of an enormous ſize, as large as crown-pieces, but with miniature portraits, and other pictures; ſo that a ſet of buttons was often valued at an incredible price. Some of theſe *petit maitres* wore the modeſt

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medals of the twelve Cæſars; others, antique ſtatues; and others, the metamorphoſis of Ovid. At the Palais Royal, a debauched libertine impudently wore on his buttons above thirty figures from Aretin. Some young men imitated the romantic fancy of the ancient knights of chivalry, and wore on their buttons the cypher of their miſtreſs; and the Pariſian wits exerciſed their puny talents, by forming with the letters of the alphabet, inſipid rebuſſes. In ſhort, the manufacture of buttons was a work of imagination; which wonderfully diſplayed the genius of the artiſt, as well as of the purchaſer, and afforded an inexhauſtible ſource of converſation.

To this faſhionable extravagance ſucceeded, in the ſame year, that of the waiſtcoats. Theſe became a capital object of luxury in dreſs, and were purchaſed by dozens. They exhibited the fancy of the wearer by their fine paintings, and were enriched with the moſt coſtly ornaments. Among the variety of ſubjects they offered to the eye, were a number of amorous and comic ſcenes; grape-gatherers, hunters, &c. ornamented the cheſts of the elegant; and the belly of an effeminate trifler was occupied by a regiment of cavalry: one of theſe amateurs delighted with finer fancies, had a dozen waiſtcoats painted, ſo as to repreſent the fineſt ſcenes in *Richard Cœur de Lion*, and the reigning operas of the day; that his wardrobe might become a learned repoſitory of the drama, and perpetuate its moſt felicitous ſcenes!

Theſe anecdotes exhibit ſuch extreme levity, and frivolous refinement, that in a True Briton, who has never travelled out of his own neighbourhood, they muſt excite no leſs ſurprize than contempt.

The national levity was inſenſibly declining about the time of the American war. In 1782, a writer deſcribes the ladies as being all *Anglomanes*; and, indeed, after the ſplendid victory of Rodney, the faſhionable female Pariſians wore bonnets *a la Rodney*. For the vanquiſhed voluntarily to exhibit the honours, and thus to rejoice in the advantages, of the enemy, is a curious fact in the hiſtory of human nature, and an inſtance of the moſt ſingular levity. Indeed, about this time, the French were gradually metamorphoſing themſelves into Engliſh manners; and an idea of the excellence of the Britiſh government was rapidly propagating among the people. Theſe Engliſh maxims were, for a while, tolerated; the Court conſidered them as only temporary levity in the nation, which would paſs away like its former ones. But liberty was inſenſibly acquiring a form and a voice.

The influenza ſpread about this time, and that alſo was converted into a faſhionable dreſs. The hats and bonnets of the frivolous Pariſians were all *influenzas*. The Count de Vergennes, in a converſation, was deſcribing the ſingularity of this epidemic diſorder; and ſaid, it was called the Ruſſian malady, becauſe it firſt appeared at Peterſburgh. "We are threatened," obſerved a ducheſs preſent, "*with another malady*, which *will come* from *America*." "What is that Madam?" interrogated Vergennes. The *independenza* replied the fair Caſſandra. "I am informed that our troops in that country are delighted to learn, that every ſoldier may hope to become a general, if he diſcovers any talents for war; that the Americans acknowledge no diſtinction of nobility and rank, and all men are equal. This infinitely pleaſes the French: when they return home, they will dwell with rapture on theſe events; they will tell their relations and friends all they have ſeen, and in what manner men become independent; they will then teach here, what they have learned there."

The Count de Vergennes was greatly embarraſſed at this effuſion. The miniſter had perſuaded himſelf, that the ſeparation of the colonies from the mother country, and the war with France, would have a fatal influence on the future exiſtence of England; but this country happily poſſeſſed reſources of which our enemies appeared ignorant. May they never be exhauſted!

ESSAY ON THE RIDICULOUS CONSEQUENCE ASSUMED FROM SUPERIORITY OF PLACES OF RESIDENCE.

SO prevailing is the love of ſuperiority in the human breaſt, that moſt ſtrange and ridiculous claims are ſet up for it, by thoſe who have no real merit to offer. It is indeed abſurd enough to value one's ſelf for bodily perfections, or mental powers, both being totally the gift of the Supreme Being, without the leaſt merit on our part. Nor is that conſequence arrogated from illuſtrious birth at all juſtifiable, ſince the proof of poſſeſſing it cannot riſe higher than probability; all ladies are not Suſannas, nor all ſervants Joſephs: but ſuppoſe it proved ſo, a good man does not want that addition, and to a bad one the virtues of his anceſtors are a ſtanding reproach. A lower kind of importance is frequently aſſumed, from the excellence of one's domeſtic animals, ſuch as a fine pack of hounds, ſtaunch pointers, or fleet horſes; when the owner and arrogator of their merit has neither bred, choſen, nor taught them, and has had no other concern with them than ſimply paying the purchaſe money. How excellently does Dr Young, in his Univerſal Paſſion, delineate and expoſe a character of this kind:

The Squire is proud to ſee his courſer ſtrain,
Or well breath'd beagles ſweep along the plain:
Say, dear Hypolytus (whoſe drink is ale,
Whoſe erudition is a Chriſtmas-tale,
Whoſe miſtreſs is ſaluted with a ſmack,
And friend receiv'd with thumps upon the back)
When thy ſleek gelding nimbly leaps the mound,
And Ringwood opens on the tainted ground,
Is that thy praiſe?—Let Ringwood's fame alone,
Juſt Ringwood leaves each animal his own,
Nor envies when a gipſy you commit,
And ſhake the clumſy bench with country wit;
When you the dulleſt of dull things have ſaid,
And then aſk pardon for the jeſt you made.

But of all ridiculous pretenſions to pre-eminence, that ariſing from the place of one's reſidence ſeems the moſt fooliſh; and yet nothing is more common, and that not limited to countries, provinces, or cities, but is regularly extended to the different parts of the town, and even to the ſeveral ſtories of a houſe. The appellation of country booby is very ready in the mouth of every citizen and apprentice, who feels an imaginary ſuperiority from living in the metropolis; and let any one who has ſeen ladies from London, of the middling order, in a country church, anſwer me, whether they failed to diſplay a contemptuous conſequence, founded on their coming from that city.

London is divided into the ſuburbs, city, and court, or t'other end of the town, as it is vulgarly but commonly expreſſed, and again ſubdivided into many diſtricts and degrees, each, in a regular climax, conferring ideal dignity and precedency. The inhabitants of Kent Street and St Giles's, are mentioned by thoſe of Wapping, Whitechapel, Mile End, and the Borough, with ſovereign contempt; whilſt a Wappineer, a Mile-Ender, and a Borroughonian, are proverbially uſed about the Exchange to expreſs inferior orders of beings; nor do the rich citizens of Lombard Street ever loſe the opportunity of retailing the joke on a Whitechapel fortune.

The ſame contempt is expreſſed for the cits inhabiting the environs of the Royal Exchange, or reſiding within the ſound of Bow Bell, St Bennet's, Sheer Hog, Pudding Lane, and Blow-bladder Street, by the inferior retainers of the law in Chancery Lane, Hatton Garden, and Bedford Row; and theſe again are conſidered as people living totally out of the polite circle by the dwellers in Soho, and the opulent tradeſmen ſettled in Bloomſbury, Queen's, and Bedford Squares, in their firſt flight from their counting-houſe in the city.

The new colonies about Oxford Street ſneer at theſe would-be people of faſhion; and are, in their turns, deſpiſed by thoſe whoſe happier ſtars have placed them in Pall Mall, St James's, Cavendiſh and Portman Squares.

Thus it is, taking this kind of pre-eminence in a general view; but to deſcend to a ſmaller ſcale. The lodger in the firſt floor ſcarcely deigns to return the bow of the occupier of the ſecond in the ſame houſe; who on all occaſions makes himſelf amends by ſpeaking with the utmoſt contempt of the garreteers over head, with many ſhrewd jokes on ſky-parlours. The precedency between the garret

garret and the cellar, ſeems evidently in favour of the former, garrets having long been the reſidence of the Literati, and ſacred to the Muſes. It is not therefore wonderful, that the inhabitants of thoſe ſublime regions ſhould think the renters of cellars, independent of a pun, much below them. Beſides the diſtinctions of altitude, there is that of forward and backward: I have heard a lady who lodged in the fore-room of the ſecond ſtory, on being aſked after another who lodged in the ſame houſe, ſcornfully deſcribe her by the appellation of Mrs Thingumbob, the woman living in the back room.

Polite ſituations not only confer dignity on the parties actually reſiding in them, but alſo, by emanations of gentility, in ſome meaſure enoble the vicinity: thus perſons living in any of the back lanes or courts, near one of the public ſquares or ſtreets, may tack them to their addreſs, and thereby ſomewhat add to their conſequence: I once knew this method practiſed by a perſon who lived in a court in Holborn, who conſtantly added to his direction—'Oppoſite the Duke of Bedford's, Bloomſbury Square.'

To prevent diſputes reſpecting the ſuperiority here mentioned, I have, with much impartiality, trouble, and ſevere ſtudy, laid down a ſort of table of precedency, and marſhalled the uſual places of reſidence in the following order, beginning with the meaneſt:—Firſt then in order, of all thoſe who occupy only parts of a tenement, ſtand the tenants of ſtalls, ſheds, and cellars; from whence we take an immediate flight to the top of the houſe, in order to arrange, in the next claſs, the reſidents in garrets; from thence we gradually deſcend to the ſecond and firſt floor, the dignity of each being in the inverſe ratio of its altitude, it being always remembered, that thoſe dwelling in the fore part of the houſe take the paſs of the inhabitants of the back rooms; the ground floor, if not a ſhop and warehouſe, ranks with the ſecond ſtorey. Situations of houſes I conceive to rank in the following order: paſſages, yards, alleys, courts, lanes, ſtreets, rows, places, and ſquares.

As a comfort to thoſe who might deſpond at ſeeing their lot placed in an humiliating degree, let them remember, that all but the firſt ſituations are capable of promotion, and that the inhabitant of a yard or court, may, without moving, find himſelf a dweller in a ſtreet; many inſtances of this have happened within my memory. Does any one heſitate at the appellation of Fludyer and Crown Streets, Weſtminſter, and yet both theſe were, not long ago, ſimply Ax-yard and Crown Court, and have been lately raiſed to the dignity of ſtreets, without paſſing through the intermediate ranks of lanes, &c. Cranbourn Alley has experienced the ſame elevation; and any one who ſhould chance to call it otherwiſe than Cranbourn Street, would riſque ſomething more than abuſe from the ladies of the needle, and ſons of the gentle craft, reſident there. Tyburn Road has been poliſhed to Oxford Street; Broad Street St Giles's, to Broad Street, Bloomſbury; Hedge Lane, to Whitcomb Street; and Leiceſter Fields has been promoted to the rank of a ſquare.

By the late Francis Groſe, Eſq; F. A. S.

THE HOSPITABLE HIBERNIAN.

A TALE.

'CHARITY, for the love of Heaven! to the widow of a ſoldier, who has three little innocents to ſupport. Your honour is a ſoldier yourſelf, and will pity the neceſſities of thoſe whom war has reduced to the loweſt indigence!'

Theſe words, though uttered by a young women of extraordinary beauty, and who poſſeſſed an openneſs of countenance which ſpoke the veracity of her aſſertions, had yet no effect on the heart of a very ſhowy young officer; who, at the time of her application, was alighting from his horſe. Too full of his own importance to attend to the ſituation of people ſo *immenſely* beneath him, he entered the manſion of his friend, whoſe eſtate he expected ſhortly to marry; for the lady, by means of whom the conveyance was to be made, was by far the leaſt object of his attention.

Fortunately for the pretty medicant, th

the captain's ſervant had a *heart* rather more penetrable than his maſter's: in ſhort, if his *head* had been half ſo ſoft, he would have been the greateſt fool in the univerſe.

Patrick, during the ſhort time requiſite to aſſiſt his diſmounting maſter, had been wonderfully ſtruck with the groupe before him. One little boy, abaſhed at the ſuperb appearance of the officer, had got behind his mothers apron; from whence he ſhyly peeped at his brother, who imitated the manual exerciſe with a ſtick, which was as much his hobby-horſe in that poſition as in any other he could convert it to. The youngeſt, a girl, was in the arms of her mother, whoſe beauty ſhe reflected in miniature, though fatigue and care had conſiderably dulled the once ſparkling eyes of the widow. 'And pray, good woman,' ſays Patrick, 'how long have you loſt your huſband? By my ſoul it was fooliſh of him to leave ſo many pretty creatures behind—'

'Alas!' ſaid Mary, for that was the widow's name, 'if you had known my poor William, you would have pitied his fate; little did I think of loſing him ſo ſoon? Had it pleaſed Heaven to have taken me, inſtead of him——'

'I ſhould have pitied him a great deal more!' interrupted Patrick; 'but reſt yourſelf a moment in that barn,' continued he; 'and, when I have put up my horſes, I'll come to you again.' Nor did the honeſt fellow delay his intentions; for, having performed his office he returned to Mary, whom he conducted to the cabin of his father; where, through the intereſt of Patrick, ſhe met a chearful reception.

Though Patrick was amply rewarded by the pleaſure he took in making them all as happy as he could, he yet expreſſed a farther wiſh to be acquainted with the widow's ſtory; not ſo much from curioſity, as from a hope of rendering her farther aſſiſtance.

'It is painful,' ſaid Mary, 'to look back upon misfortunes—mine began with my birth. My mother died ſoon after I was born, and my father, when I was very young. An uncle took care of me, and the little property left by my father; which, though very ſmall, was ſufficient for him to wiſh to make it his. With this view, on my being ſeventeen years old, he liſtened to the propoſals of a neighbouring farmer; who, ſpite of my diſlike to *him*, was ſo partial to *me*, that he offered to wave all right to my father's legacy. He was not a young man, and he was very ugly; but, as my uncle was not to marry him, he thought all that of no conſequence. One little circumſtance, however, diſconcerted his ſcheme: I was already married to my dear William; who, from being a play-fellow with me, had contracted an affection, which on my ſide was as warmly returned. William aſſured me, that the only way to prevent my uncle's *refuſing* his conſent, would be, *never to aſk it*; and, as I had my own reaſons for being of the ſame opinion, we were privately married.

My uncle, upon intimation of this, turned me out of doors, and William called on him next morning to deſire my father's legacy might be ſent after me. My uncle talked a great deal more than William could underſtand, and then called in a lawyer to explain his meaning, who puzzled poor William ten times more. In ſhort, my uncle had *poſſeſſion*; and, after my huſband had ſpent all his caſh, we were obliged to give up all our hopes; for our lawyer, who told us the more money we ſpent the better it would be, when he found *we* had no more, accepted a bribe from my uncle, and left us in the lurch. I wondered at it then, but have ſince learned ſuch things are very common. All the law which we had paid for was now of no uſe: we had two children, and were almoſt ſtarving, when William unluckily took it in his head to go for a ſoldier; he ſaid the war might enable him to make his fortune, and future happineſs would recompence us for a preſent parting. I would have had him turn lawyer, ſince they got money ſo eaſily; but was told it required leſs honeſty, and more cunning, than William's, to thrive in that profeſſion. In ſhort, William went, notwithſtanding all I could ſay to the contrary, after prevailing on a few friends to put me in a little ſhop, and bidding me be cheerful and induſtri-

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ous till his return. For a while I heard frequently from him, and things went well enough; but a report being now prevalent that he was dead, and I receiving no more letters, thoſe friends of William's who had aſſiſted in ſettling me at his departure, began to talk of wanting their own, and told me what a pity I had offended my uncle to marry a vagabond. I had nothing to do, but hear them patiently, and cry when they were gone: but, at length, my hopes being quite extinguiſhed, for I had ſtill thoughts my poor William might be alive, I fell ſick; and my creditors employing that very lawyer who had before done us ſo much harm, he ſeized on my ſhop, and as he ſaid it would be cruel to ſend me to gaol, I was once more turned out of doors, and my little ones—the youngeſt born ſince William's departure—with their mother, left to the mercy of the wide world. I had heard Billy's regiment was in Ireland; and a kind hearted ſeafaring gentleman offering me a paſſage, I thought it better to ſeek news of him myſelf than to write; and, if I failed, it would be no worſe ſtarving among ſtrangers than with friends who had twice uſed me ſo cruelly. When we landed, the maſter gave me a little money to aſſiſt me on the road. My former illneſs, however, returning on the way, I was obliged to ſtop till I was better in my health, but ſo poor in pocket that yeſterday I laid out my laſt halfpenny in bread for my children; and, for their ſakes, was I obliged to-day to aſk that charity you now beſtow on me. I am ſure you will loſe nothing by it; for the parſon who married William and I, and who to my ſorrow died ſoon after, (for he taught me a great deal, and was a very good friend), uſed to ſay, 'that whoever is made the inſtrument by which the Almighty pleaſes to do us good, will never want that kindneſs which he is permitted to render to others.'

'And I don't know a greater kindneſs any body could do me,' returned Patrick, 'than to ſet me within reach of a friend or two, or uncle, or a lawyer that you have been juſt mentioning; may I never ſee ſweet Ballyſhannan again, if I would not——'

A loud knock at the cabin door prevented Patrick from giving farther vent to the overflow of honeſt indignation which roſe in his breaſt. It was night, and a heavy ſtorm of hail rattled againſt the window; a voice from without demanded ſhelter. Patrick half opened the door; and was requeſted by a genteel young man on horſeback to permit himſelf and ſervant to alight there, as they had loſt their way. 'To be ſure I will;' ſays Patrick; 'ſtep in, your honour, I'll help your man to put the poor beaſts in a good ſtable, and perhaps procure *you* a better birth than this poor cabin affords.' —'I deſire no better,' replied the gentleman, 'but if you can houſe my horſes, do; for they have been rode hard to day.' Patrick anſwered with a bow, and ſet off with the ſervant and horſes to the great houſe hard by, where he knew he might rely on his maſter's intereſt to fulfil his own promiſe: for though the captain would not relieve a poor woman and three children, the diſtreſs of a man of faſhion was quite another affair.

Patrick's father, in the mean time, did the honours of his little cabin: the gentleman eat brown bread; drank home-brewed beer; kiſſed all the children: and, gueſſing at their mother's ſituation, forced her acceptance of a guinea. The tears of gratitude were yet in her eye, when Patrick and the ſervant returned. On the entrance of the latter, who before had ſtaid without, Mary fainted, —It was her William!—he flew to her —the gentleman was aſtoniſhed, and Patrick whiſtled an Iriſh jig. An eclairciſſement ſpeedily took place. William had been taken priſoner, in company with his preſent maſter, whoſe life he had preſerved: his maſter was exchanged, on condition of not bearing arms in the preſent war: he had therefore procured William's releaſe and diſcharge; taken him into his ſervice; and the veſſel in which they were returning having been driven on the Iriſh coaſt, they quitted her, took horſes, and were on their road

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to ſome nearer conveyance for England, when William, inwardly vexed at the ſuppoſed protraction of his abſence from Mary, was conducted by Providence, unexpectedly, to her arms!

His maſter, on hearing the ſtory, liberally rewarded the kindneſs of honeſt Patrick; and, having conveyed William and Mary to his own eſtate, where he comfortably ſettled them in a farm, it is hard to ſay whether he *felt*, or *diſpenſed*, more pleaſure, in at once performing an act of generoſity, and diſcharging a debt of gratitude.

ON CHEAP PLEASURES.

BY THE LATE JOHN AIKIN, M. D.

YOU well know how much, in vain, philoſophers of all ages have endeavoured to detach man from the *love of pleaſure*, and to fix his attention on ſome ſole and higheſt good, which might render all others foreign and ſuperfluous. The voice of nature within him has proved too ſtrong to be ſilenced by artificial precepts; and mankind have ever made it a great object of their lives to enjoy as much and as various pleaſures as they have been capable of procuring. Taking the word in its large ſenſe, and extending the plan of enjoyment far enough, both as to ſpecies and duration, I ſee no reaſon to find fault with the purpoſe; and I expect no benefit to ariſe from eſtabliſhing one ſyſtem of morals for the ſchools, and another for real life. Suppoſing, then, the *end* of obtaining pleaſure to be, within certain limits, an allowable one, the *means* are a fit ſubject on which thoſe, who are experienced in the world, may communicate their obſervations to thoſe who have its leſſons yet to learn. It is an intereſting topic, and its diſcuſſion is fairly within the compaſs of human reaſon and knowledge.

The advice of contracting our deſires, ſo much inſiſted on by all the moral preceptors of antiquity, is a very important one towards the attainment of true felicity. It would, however, be a miſtake to ſuppoſe that the ſuppreſſion of deſire, in itſelf, leads to happineſs. There can be no enjoyments without deſires; for, in their gratification, all enjoyment, as well intellectual as ſenſual, conſiſts. Thoſe ſects, therefore, which inſiſted on the entire abolition of deſire, as neceſſary to happineſs, were influenced by an artificial philoſophy, which ſet out with miſunderſtanding man's real nature and deſtination. But, on the other hand, unſatisfied deſires, or rather, ſuch as we have no reaſonable proſpect of being able to ſatisfy, are the ſource of the great calamities of life. The true art of happineſs, then, conſiſts in proportioning deſires to means, or, in other words, in acquiring a relish for *procuring pleaſures*.

There is ſcarcely a ſtation in life in which ſome attention to this point is not neceſſary; for deſire is as much diſpoſed to exceed the range of preſent enjoyment in the higheſt as in the loweſt. But it is more peculiarly neceſſary in thoſe conditions, where an enlarged plan of education, and free intercourſe with the ſuperior ranks in ſociety, have foſtered lively ideas of gratifications which fortune commonly refuſes the means of obtaining. What are termed the genteel profeſſions are eminently of this kind; and numbers belonging to them pay a ſevere tax for the privileges annexed to their ſituation, in the perpetual torment of unattainable wiſhes.

The profeſſion you have choſen, my Son, in a peculiar manner forbids indulging thoſe deſires which are connected with the poſſeſſion of opulence. To be made happy it is requiſite that you ſhould be made *cheaply* ſo; and I pleaſe myſelf with thinking that many ſources of enjoyment will be fully acceſſible to you, which will ſcarcely leave you behind the moſt fortunate in the power of ſecuring genuine pleaſures. Taking for granted that you will ſeek, and will find the higheſt of all gratifications in the performance of your profeſſional duty, I ſhall now ſuggeſt to you ſome of thoſe voluntary objects of purſuit, which may moſt happily employ your leiſure.

At the head of all the pleaſures which offer

offer themselves to the man of liberal education, may confidently be placed that derived from *books*. In variety, durability, and facility of attainment, no other can stand in competition with it; and even in intensity, it is inferior to few. Imagine that we had it in our power to call up the shades of the greatest and wisest men that ever existed, and oblige them to converse with us on the most interesting topics—what an inestimable privilege should we think it!—how superior to all common enjoyments! But in a well-furnished library, we, in fact, possess this power. We can question Xenophon and Cæsar on their campaigns, make Demosthenes and Cicero plead before us, join in the audiences of Socrates and Plato, and receive demonstrations from Euclid and Newton. In books we have the choicest thoughts of the ablest men, in their best dress. We can at pleasure exclude dulness and impertinence, and open our doors to wit and good sense alone. It is needless to repeat the high commendations that have been bestowed on the study of letters by persons, who had free access to every other source of gratification. Instead of quoting Cicero to you, I shall, in plain terms, give you the result of my own experience on this subject. If domestic enjoyments have contributed in the first degree to the happiness of my life, (and I should be ungrateful not to acknowledge that they have) the pleasures of reading have beyond all question held the second place. Without books I have never been able to pass a single day to my entire satisfaction: with them, no day has been so dark as not to have its pleasure, even pain and sickness have for a time been charmed away by them. By the easy provision of a book in my pocket, I have frequently worn through long nights and days, in the most disagreeable parts of my profession, with all the difference in my feelings between calm content and fretful impatience. Such occurrences have afforded me full proof, both of the possibility of being cheaply pleased, and of the consequence it is of to the sum of human felicity, not to neglect minute attentions to make the most of life as it passes.

Reading may in every sense be called a *cheap* amusement. A *taste for books*, indeed, may be made expensive enough; but that is a taste for editions, bindings, paper, and type. If you are satisfied with getting at the sense of an author in some commodious way, a crown at a stall will supply your wants as well as a guinea at a shop. Learn, too, to distinguish between books to be *perused*, and books to be *possessed*. Of the former you may find an ample store in every subscription library, the proper use of which to a scholar is to furnish his mind, without loading his shelves. No apparatus, no appointment of time and place, is necessary for the enjoyment of reading. From the midst of bustle and business you may, in an instant, by the magic of a book, plunge into scenes of remote ages and countries, and disengage yourself from present care and fatigue. "Sweet pliability of man's spirit, (cries Sterne, on relating an occurrence of this kind in his Sentimental Journey) that can at once surrender itself to illusions, which cheat expectation and sorrow of their weary moments!"

The next of the procurable pleasures that I shall point out to you is that of *conversation*. This is a pleasure of higher zest than that of reading; since in conversing we not only receive the sentiments of others, but impart our own; and from reciprocation a spirit and interest arise, which books cannot give in an equal degree. Fitness for conversation must depend upon the store of ideas laid up in the mind, and the faculty of communicating them. These, in a great degree, are the result of education and the habit of society, and to a certain point they are favoured by superiority of condition. But this is only to a certain point; for when you arrive at that class in which sensuality, indolence, and dissipation, are fostered by excess of opulence, you lose more by diminished energy of mind, than you gain by superior refinement of manner, and elegance of expression. And, indeed, there are numbers of the higher ranks among

among us, whoſe converſation has not even the latter qualities to recommend it, but to poverty of ſentiment adds the utmoſt coarſeneſs of language and behaviour. There is a radical meanneſs in debauchery, which even in the moſt elevated conditions of all, communicates the taint of vulgarity. To hear the high-bred party loudly contending in the praiſes of their dogs and horſes, and diſcuſſing gambling queſtions, intermixed with groſſer topics, you could not poſſibly diſcover, by the ſtyle and matter, whether you were liſtening to the maſters above, or the grooms below. It is by no means unfrequent to find the *beſt company* the *worſt converſation*. Should your character and ſituation for ever exclude you from ſuch ſocieties, you need not repine at your loſs. It will be amply compenſated by the opportunities you are likely to enjoy of free intercourſe with the moſt cultivated and rational of both ſexes, among whom decency of manners and variety of knowledge will always be valued, though very moderately decorated with the advantages of fortune.

I would not, however, inculcate too faſtidious a taſte with reſpect to the ſubject and ſtyle of converſation, provided it poſſeſs the eſſentials of ſound ſenſe and uſeful knowledge. Among thoſe who have enjoyed little of the benefit of education, you will often find perſons of natural ſagacity, and a turn for remark, who are capable of affording both entertainment and inſtruction. Who would not wiſh to have been acquainted with Franklin when a journeyman printer, even though he had never riſen to be one of the moſt diſtinguiſhed characters of the age! Information, indeed, may be procured from almoſt any man, in affairs belonging to his particular way of life; and when we fall into company from which little is to be expected with regard to general topics, it is beſt to give the converſation a turn towards the technical matters with which they may be acquainted, whence ſome profit may be made out of the moſt unpromiſing materials. *Man*, too, in every condition, is a ſubject well worthy of examination; and the ſpeculatiſt may derive much entertainment from obſerving the manners and ſentiments of all the various claſſes of mankind, in their ſeveral occupations and amuſements.

Another ſource of cheap pleaſure is the *ſtudy of nature*. So many advantages with reſpect to health, tranquillity of mind, uſeful knowledge, and inexhauſtible amuſement, are united in this ſtudy, that I ſhould not fail moſt warmly to recommend it to your notice, had you not already acquired a decided taſte for its purſuits. Here, again, I can ſpeak from experience; for the ſtudy of Engliſh botany cauſed ſeveral ſummers to glide away with me, in more pure and active delight, than almoſt any other ſingle object ever afforded me. It rendered every ride and walk intereſting, and converted the ploding rounds of buſineſs into excurſions of pleaſure. From the impreſſion of theſe feelings, I have ever regarded, as perfectly ſuperfluous, the pains taken by ſome of the friends of natural hiſtory, to ſhew its utility in reference to the common purpoſes of life. Many of their obſervations, indeed, are true, and may ſerve to gain patrons for the ſtudy, among thoſe who meaſure every thing by the ſtandard of œconomical value; but is it not enough to open a ſource of copious and cheap amuſement, which tends to harmonize the mind, and elevate it to worthy conceptions of nature and its author? If I offer a man happineſs at an eaſy rate, unalloyed by any debaſing mixture, can I confer on him a greater bleſſing? Nothing is more favourable to enjoyment than the combination of bodily exertion and ardour of mind. This, the reſearches of natural hiſtory afford in great perfection; and ſuch is the immenſe variety of its objects, that the labours of the longeſt life cannot exhauſt them.

The ſtudy of nature is in itſelf a cheap ſtudy; yet it may be purſued in a very expenſive manner, by all the apparatus of cabinets, purchaſed collections, prints, and drawings. But if you will content yourſelf with the great book of nature, and a few of its ableſt expoſitors, together with the riches your own induſtry may accumulate, you will find enough of it within your compaſs to anſwer all rea-

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sonable purposes of instruction and amusement. We are both acquainted with an excellent naturalist*, who, by a proper application of the time and money he has been able to spare, out of a common writing school, has made himself the possessor of more curious and accurate knowledge than falls to the lot of many owners of the most costly treasures. The recollection of his modest merit and scientific content will ever, I am sure, endear to you these fertile stores of sweet delight.

A taste for the sublime and beautiful of nature, as exhibited in her larger works, and resulting from the varied combinations of her external forms, is also productive of many exquisite pleasures, which few persons are at all times precluded from enjoying. To feel these in a supreme degree, a mind enriched by literature, and expanded by fancy and reflection, is necessary; and, in particular, a high relish for poetry is almost an essential accompanyment. Much pains do not seem requisite in cultivating this species of enjoyment; for it obtrudes itself unsought upon every elegant mind, and the danger is, lest the desire should too soon exhaust its objects. More uneasy longings, after what lay beyond my reach, have preyed upon my imagination, on reading descriptions of the striking scenes of nature visited by travellers, than on reflecting on all the other advantages which fortune and leisure have to bestow. Yet, certainly, I would not wish to have been less sensible than I am to this source of pleasurable emotions. They may be rendered more distinct and varied, by calling in a taste for what is properly termed the *picturesque*, or a reference of the natural scene to its imitations and improvements by the pencil. But this I conceive to be almost necessarily connected with practical skill in the art of painting; and unless it were made subservient to the purposes of this art, I should apprehend that more might be lost by opening an inlet to fastidious nicety, than would be gained by viewing things with a more learned eye.

This remark would naturally lead me to consider the pleasures to be derived from the practice of ornamental arts, and from the contemplation of their productions in others. But though I am fully sensible of the pleasing addition these make to the general stock of human enjoyment, yet with respect to most individuals, they scarcely come within the catalogue of cheap pleasures. A taste for them must be formed early in life, must be cultivated with much assiduity, and at considerable expence both of time and money. They are not of all times and places, but require apparatus and opportunity. They are with difficulty kept within bounds, and are continually disposed to desert the easy and simple, in pursuit of what is more complex and elaborate. A taste for music appears to me, as far as I can judge from observation alone, to be eminently of this kind. Where it is marked out by nature, as in some cases it manifestly is, and can be cultivated early and advantageously, it is capable, I doubt not, of affording the most exquisite delights; but then it will probably take place of all other ornamental acquirements. And though such a sacrifice may be worth making, under the circumstances described, yet to make it with a view of *creating* a taste for any pursuit merely amusive, is, I think, to estimate falsely the value of things. If, however, experience shews that musical pleasures may be enjoyed in moderation, and so as to make an agreeable variety, without occupying the place of any thing preferable, my objections are at an end. The same may be said of drawing, and various other tastes and acquisitions, concerning which, accident and inclination, if regulated by prudence, may be suffered to determine the choice.

I have now, I think, pointed out to you sources which will supply sufficient *materials* of easily procurable pleasure, if you bring to them, what is absolutely essential to the success of any external means of happiness, a mind in harmony with itself. This, nothing but conscious worth and virtue can bestow. This, 'tibi ipse parabis.'

Letters by J. Aiken, M. D.

* Mr Wigg, of Yarmouth.

ON NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.

IN A LETTER ADDRESSED TO THE EDITORS OF THE MONTHLY REVIEW, NOVEMBER 1793.

'GENTLEMEN,

I preſume to trouble you with a few words on the 30th article of your Catalogue for Auguſt 1793, being the Review of a publication entitled "Some Account of the Inſtitution, Plan, &c. of the Society for the Improvement of Naval Architecture."

I moſt cordially agree with you, in what is ſaid with reſpect to the conſequences of forming new offices, and I do not pretend to ſuggeſt the mode in which Government might afford its aſſiſtance to naval architecture: but I cannot believe that, 'we rank with any of our neighbours in the principles of ſhipbuilding as it regards war.' Nor have I obſerved that, 'when patrons are wanted, they riſe up in public-ſpirited aſſociations,' to aid arts which are ſolely beneficial to the public. Till this laudable ſociety appeared, no encouragement had been given to ſhipbuilding, although it has been very much wanted for more than half a century paſt. Your obſervations apply with juſtice and propriety to trading veſſels of all kinds; becauſe thoſe who ſuggeſt the improvements on their conſtruction profit by their ingenious labours. Every different trade produces the ſhips beſt ſuited to it. There are patents for thoſe who make diſcoveries, and ſale for the books which are uſeful to merchants: but, with reſpect to the improvements on ſhips of war, the benefit alone is for the public. Thoſe who are at the trouble and expence of making experiments can never profit by them as property: or, if treatiſes are written, they cannot be ſold, and the authors are left to regret the loſs of their time and their money.

But, Gentlemen, as perhaps you have not had an opportunity of examining thoſe naval ſubjects which have never appeared in print, you may not be informed that almoſt every improvement, made in modelling ſhips of war, for a hundred years paſt, has been made by the French; that the only books of ſcience ſuggeſting improvements on ſhipbuilding have been written by them; and that the ſhips of the beſt qualities in the Britiſh navy, of all rates, are either copies from the prizes taken from that nation, or built on plans taken from French models. I can ſcarcely believe that you have been miſled by a vulgar error, which ſuppoſes that, becauſe we have been ſucceſsful in taking French ſhips of war, therefore the ſhape of our ſhips has been equal to theirs. The truth is, that our common ſeamen were always ſuperior to thoſe of France; and though our ſhips were inferior in all the qualities requiſite to a naval force, yet more alert management, and more powerful fleets, have prevailed; and theſe circumſtances have afforded to Britain thoſe models which we were incapable of producing.

I ſhall not trouble you by enumerating the tedious and expenſive experiments which ſtill remain to be made on ſimple bodies, to aſcertain with preciſion the leading principles of naval architecture: but I may venture to aſſure you that the knowledge of the ſubject, which has as yet appeared in the papers of this ſociety, does not promiſe that degree of improvement in defenſive ſhipbuilding, which might be expected in an iſland depending ſolely on its naval ſtrength for ſecurity and independence.

An inſtance of the little eſtimation in which naval architecture is held in this country, may be produced in the caſe of Mr Mungo Murray, who wrote the beſt book, on the conſtruction of ſhips of war, in the Engliſh language, and who abridged Monſ. Du Hamel's excellent treatiſe, rendering it intelligible to thoſe who model the Britiſh ſhips of war, but who are not always able to read it in the original. Mr Murray, after having publiſhed his book, continued to work as a common ſhipwright in the King's Yard at Deptford, till he was made ſchoolmaſter of the Magnanime of 74 guns, then commanded by the preſent Earl Howe. This was a temporary ſubſiſtence of about 40l. a-year, which was ſucceeded by an appointment to the office of carpenter of a line of battle ſhip, worth 70 or 80 pounds

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a-year; in which ſtation he continued till his death, which happened ſeveral years afterward. Thus was the man, who had diſplayed his ſkill and exerted his zeal, ſuffered to languiſh in want and obſcurity; a ſad leſſon to thoſe who were inclined to employ their talents in the ſervice of their country. I am, Gentlemen, your moſt obedient Servant,

A Captain in the Navy.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

THE moſt obvious truth in nature is the ſhortneſs and uncertainty of life, and the moſt ſimple duty is to be mindful of this truth. When we conſider that life is ſhort, we ſhall be impreſſed with a ſenſe of its value; and when we conſider that it is uncertain, we ſhall feel the dignity and importance of thoſe habits of reflection which anſwer the purpoſes of preparation: hence no part of human life is, perhaps, more valuable, than that which we devote to a retroſpect of the paſt. It is this that begets experience, the moſt valuable of all knowledge. Although a ſtate is made up of individuals, and though the virtues of individuals muſt conſtitute the virtue of the ſtate, yet it ſeems to be the peculiar diſpoſition of the preſent times, for men to forget the duties of the individual, and to direct their attention to the reformation of the community to which they belong, or rather the ſpecies in a maſs. In this way every one throws the burden from his own ſhoulders: Even writers and preachers ſeem to take up this ground; and he cannot fail to gain applauſe who addreſſes himſelf to the pride of men, keeping out of view perſonal defects.

The aſpect of the preſent times is truly ſerious, and cannot be too frequently the ſubject of reflection. On the one hand we perceive an obſtinate reſiſtance to every ſpecies of reformation, and on the other, an inflexible averſion to temperance and moderation. The former is reſiſted, becauſe it may go too far. The latter is deſpiſed, becauſe it does not go far enough. In this colliſion of opinions which can never incorporate, where are they to place themſelves, or how carry on their operations, who are able to diſtinguiſh between the obſtinacy of bigotry, and the dangers of reſtleſs innovation? The utmoſt that we can hope is, that what has happened will not happen again; that warmth and intemperance, not being natural to a wiſe and ſenſible people, will give place to reflection; and that when the preſent fervor is allayed, men will ſee, that the happineſs of the whole can be heightened only by the active virtue of the individual. A ſpirit of moderation, has, in ſome degree, gone forth, and it is that which will render experience or knowledge profitable.

The events now paſſing in Europe, afford ſubject for the moſt extenſive conſideration. The ſtream of blood has been ceaſeleſs; human life is ſported with as a thing of no value; plans of wiſdom, or ambition, are oſtentatiouſly formed, but the execution of them has been continually baffled. Theſe are matters which, it is needleſs to ſay, we cannot look upon with indifference, becauſe we are intimately concerned in their progreſs. Nor can we look back on the domeſtic confuſions and jarrings of ſentiment, which have diſtracted the minds of men during the cloſe of the preſent year, without deducing an inference of the utmoſt importance, viz. *the neceſſity of being provided with right principles.*

The utility of ſuch principles may be proved at all times; but, in times of public confuſion, they are obvious beyond all demonſtration. It is the duty of every man to acquire, by reading and reflection, ſuch a knowledge of the obligations he owes to ſociety, and the manner in which he ought to diſcharge them, as may fortify him againſt ſurpriſe of any kind, and particularly againſt thoſe ſudden changes of circumſtances, which never fail to confound the ignorant, and miſlead the wavering. It is a ſevere, yet a juſt ſatire upon the great part of mankind, that they are the mere creatures of events, mere machines in the hands of the more knowing and artful. This could not happen if they were ſoundly eſtabliſhed in the principles of their duty as men.

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Chriſtians, and as members of a community.

Deprived of ſuch principles, we obſerve mankind acting in a manner the moſt abſurd, and often wicked. That is a principle to-day, which is to-morrow a crime; men are applauded, at one time, for actions which bring puniſhment on their heads at another. In this chaos of ſentiment, grows up a thing called popularity, a weed of the moſt deſtructive nature. No man has courted popularity without being betrayed by it. It is, indeed, ſeldom in a man's life, that he has an opportunity of performing a public act, which ſhall at all times be approved. Moſt of thoſe actions which have been attended with popularity have been, at the ſame time, the intereſted artifices of ambitious men to gain a certain end, and were connected with no abſtract or pure virtue.

There is one diſtinction between individuals and the community, which it is neceſſary to ſtate. The performance of public duties we delegate to others; thoſe incumbent on us, as men, we cannot delegate. Men have been cenſured for their indifference to the government of public affairs; but this failing is not ſo obnoxious to common ſenſe, as that impertinent ſpirit of meddling, which ariſes from a mixture of vanity and ignorance. That ſome muſt rule, and ſome obey, has been the conſtitution of all nations. The buſineſs of life will ſtand ſtill, if every man becomes a public character. This, indeed, is not to be much feared in a nation, whoſe characteriſtic may, without vanity, be ſaid to be good ſenſe, and a general attention to domeſtic duties; but who, nevertheleſs, have not been ſupine when great occaſions have called for more active demonſtrations of public ſpirit.

Though duty, founded on religious obligations has been, of late, often attacked by ridicule and ſophiſtry, we truſt that it is too firmly ſeated in the hearts of the majority of the people; and that we ſhall experience none of thoſe effects of infidelity, which breaketh out in an open defiance of the duties of men, and of the laws of heaven. Z.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

An Eſſay on the beſt means of providing Employment for the People. By Samuel Crumpe, of Limerick, M. D.

Dr CRUMPE, in this Eſſay, gives the following ſtriking picture of the low ſtate of agriculture in Ireland:

'One of the moſt prevailing and powerful cauſes of the backward ſtate of Iriſh agriculture, is, the *want of capital* among the immediate cultivators of the ſoil. This want of capital is obviouſly evident from their wretched appearance, and miſerable modes of life. Behold the Iriſh huſbandman ſally forth to his work, bare-foot and covered with rags: behold his ruinous hovel, built of mud, covered with weeds, and pervious to every ſhower that falls, and every pinching gale that blows. Behold him ſeated, after a hard day's labour, by a fire gleaned, perhaps, from the furze brake that overſpreads his lands, involved in ſmoke, ſurrounded by a naked offſpring, and ſharing among them his dry and ſcanty meal. Look at his farm; a car thrown acroſs a gap, protects, in place of gates, the ſuperior verdure of ſome reſerved paſture; at which his lean horſe, if ſuch he poſſeſs, or ſtarving cow, caſts a hungry and deſponding eye—his miſerable crops are over-run with weeds; his temporary fences tumbling to decay; and every ſurrounding object, in ſhort, affords convincing teſtimony of his extreme poverty. The want of capital among the Iriſh occupiers of land is equally evinced from conſidering the different motives to labour, by which they, and the more opulent farmers of other countries, are actuated. The Iriſh huſbandman cultivates the earth merely to ſupport exiſtence. As he expends no capital, he looks not to a return of profit. He expects no recompence for a life of labour, but the means of its prolongation. The Engliſh, or other opulent farmer, expects from his profeſſion, not merely the recompence of his own labour, or the means of ſuſtaining life, but the accumulation

mulation of profit, proportionate to the amount of capital which he expends in its profecution.

'Agriculture, as well as every other branch of bufinefs requires, to be carried to any degree of perfection, a fund or capital, which is at firft expended in a variety of preliminary operations, without any immediate advantage, but which ultimately returns with accumulated profit. In England, no man thinks of taking a farm without a certain proportion of capital, and a ftock of farming utenfils. In Ireland, the wretched peafant will undertake the management of many acres without fixpence in his pocket, and no means of breaking and improving the ftubborn glebe, but the fpade he carries on his fhoulder. To remedy, as much as poffible, thefe inconveniences, he aflociates with others in a fimilar fituation. Thus endeavouring to fupply the place of capital, and the various neceffary apparatus of agriculture, by an union of the powers of that rude labour, which, if divided, muft be ftill more inadequate to the task it attempts to effect. Hence arifes the deftructive fyftem of taking large farms in partnerfhip; a practice in a great degree neceffary, while the hufbandman is fo abjectly poor and unprovided; but which always difappears in proportion as he acquires capital, and confequently the neceffary mechanical implements of his profeffion. At prefent, the poffeffion of the moft neceffary of all thefe implements, the plough, is, in feveral parts of the kingdom, by no means confidered as eflential to conftitute a farmer: nay, even where a farm is taken by a number of wretched cottagers in partnerfhip, there frequently is not one in the whole colony. In general they fcratch the furface of their corn lands with the fpade, and where their fields are too extenfive for this management, perhaps there are half a dozen ploughs in a parifh, the owners of which earn their livelihood by hiring them out by the day at a very high rate.'

The Poems of Baron Haller. Traflated into Engliih by Mrs Howorth. 12mo. 2s. 6d. fewed. *Bell.*

The DORRIS which is reckoned the moft beautiful of thefe poems opens as follows:

'The light of day is grown dim: the purple, that fparkled in the weft, fades to a fallow grey. The moon lifts her filver horns, the cool night ftrews her poppy-kernels, and flakes the thirfty world with dew. Come, Dorris, come to yon beech-trees; let us vifit the filent glade, where nothing ftirs; fave when the amorous breath of Zephyr animates the weak leaves of the boughs, and beckons thee,' &c.

Thefe lines are thus elegantly paraphrafed by the tranflatrefs:

'Now falls the fplendour of the day!
In the weft a vapour grey
Succeeds the clouds of glowing red
Which Phœbus' parting glance had fpread.
The Moon, of eaftern waves new-born,
Shews on high her filver'd horn;
And beneath her doubtful light
Sheds the fober-mantled Night,
Her poppies and her pearly dew,
Exhaufted Nature to renew.
'Come forth, O Dorris, lovely maid!
Here let us feek the beechen fhade.
Soft Zephyrus' careffing gale
Calls us to this hidden vale,
Where its breathings, full of love,
Softly through the light leaves move.'

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POETRY.

WINTER.

FROM THE LOOKER-ON.

STERN Winter, though thy rugged reign
Chills the pale boſom of the plain,
And in deep ſighs thy hollow blaſt,
Tells me the happy hours are paſt,
That ſaw meek Spring her bloſſoms rear,
And lead along the infant year;
Thy thickening glooms, and leafleſs tree,
Have charms for Emma and for me.

And though the light-wing'd breeze no more,
Waſts the rich ſweets of Summer's ſtore,
Though Autumn's ſcene no more beguiles,
My cot is warm, and Emma ſmiles;
Then, Winter, come! thy ſtorms and rain
Beat on this happy roof in vain:
The ſhivering blaſt, and leafleſs tree,
Have charms for Emma and for me.

Then what avail thy wind and ſtorm,
That Nature's withering face deform,
If Fancy's briſk and ſportive lay,
Awake to Pleaſure's willing ſway;
If the quick jeſt, and lively ſong,
Bid the ſlow night move blithe along?
For then thy glooms, and leafleſs tree,
Have charms for Emma and for me.

Thus, when the bloom of youth is dead,
And Fancy's frolic hours are fled,
Tranquil, and free from Paſſion's rage,
I'll meet the hoary froſt of Age.
Then, Winter, come! theſe bleſſings bring;
I ſigh not for the gaudy Spring:
So ſhall thy glooms, and leafleſs tree,
Have charms for Emma and for me.

THE HAPPY FIRE-SIDE.

BY MR HARRISON.

NOT in the leafy ſhade, is found
More bliſs, when Summer blooms around;
Than ſocial Winter can inſpire,
Around the chearful ev'ning fire.

There, as the partial parents eye,
Their dear, aſſembled progeny;
With tranſport ev'ry proof they view,
That ſpeaks the mind to Virtue true.

It's growing worth, a thouſand ways,
E'en artleſs Infancy diſplays;
As acts ingenious, gentle, kind,
Attract the eye, and charm the mind.

Some ſilent graſp the cheriſh'd toy,
And ſome purſue a lov'd employ;
All anxious, ſtill, the tale to hear,
That Genius fits for Virtue's ear.

While one, that night the Chief confeſs'd,
Reads, by conſent, to all the reſt:
Nor ſeek they e'er a higher boaſt,
Than pow'r to pleaſe each other moſt.

Attentive to the woe-fraught tale,
Each roſy cheek grows inſtant pale;
And ſoon reveals each melting eye,
The ſoul of ſenſibility.

Then gives a lively ſtory birth
To ſmiles of inoffenſive mirth;
And now, in ev'ry chearful face,
The roſes reaſſume their place.

Blow! blow! ye winds, my cot around,
So theſe delights within be found;
Ambition may the world divide,
Give me the happy FIRE-SIDE!

RONDEAU.

FROM THE MISTERIES OF UDOLPHO.

SOFT as yon ſilver ray, that ſleeps
Upon the ocean's trembling tide;
Soft as the air, that lightly ſweeps
Yon ſail, that ſwells in ſtately pride:

Soft as the ſurge's ſtealing note,
That dies along the diſtant ſhores,
Or warbled ſtrain, that ſinks remote——
So ſoft the ſigh my boſom pours!

True as the wave to Cynthia's ray,
True as the veſſel to the breeze,
True as the ſoul to muſic's ſway,
Or muſic to Venetian ſeas:

Soft as yon ſilver beams that ſleep
Upon the ocean's trembling breaſt;
So ſoft, ſo true, fond Love ſhall weep,
So ſoft, ſo true, with *thee* ſhall reſt.

EXTEMPORANEOUS VERSES

BY DR JOHNSON.

On an Extravagant Young Heir coming of Age.

LONG expected one-and-twenty,
Ling'ring year, at length is flown;
Pride and pleaſure, pomp and plenty,
Great —— ——, are now your own.

Looſen'd from the minor's tether,
Free to mortgage or to ſell,
Wild as wind, and light as feather,
Bid the ſons of thrift farewell.

Call the Betſeys, Kates, and Jennies,
All the names that baniſh care;
Lavish of your grandſire's guineas,
Shew the ſpirit of an heir!

All that prey on vice or folly
Joy to ſee their quarry fly;
There the gameſter light and jolly,
There the lender grave and ſly.

Wealth, my lad, was made to wander,
Let it wander as it will;
Call the jockey, call the pander,
Bid them come and take their fill.

When the bonny blade carouſes,
Pockets full, and ſpirits high—
What are acres? what are houſes?
Only dirt, or wet or dry.

Should the guardian, friend, or mother,
Tell the woes of willful waſte;
Scorn their counſel, ſcorn their pother—
You can hang or drown at laſt.

AMOR.

TOIL, away! the jocund fair
Hates the weary brow of care;
Bids the noble, titled vain,
Count his honours reign to reign;
Accumulating miſer's cold
Hoard inanimated gold;
Science lead the learned few
Plodding on for ſomething new;
Whilſt but nature we may prove,
Living for ourſelves and Love.

Beauty ſuch as mine to tell,
Mark her boſom's riſing ſwell,
Eyes, whoſe paſſion'd glance convey
Thouſand things the ſoul would ſay;
Lips, that pouting ripe, expreſs
'*Briſtled brethren*, come careſs;'
Ringlets wild and careleſs flow
Round her high majeſtic brow,
Form complete, enough to move
Auſterity of age to Love.

Summer's gleby covert breaks,
And her blooming veſtment takes,
Foliage op'ning to the day
Courts the leiſur'd mortal's ſtray;
Minſtrels blithe, on burniſh'd wing,
Energetic carols ſing;
Hills are ſpread with golden beams,
Vales with variegation teems,
Echo through the woodland grove
Sounds of univerſal Love.

Hours like the Halcyon fly;
Now from bold intruſive eye,
Where the bower cloſely ſpreads,
Hiding of the roſeate beds,
Scented turf of redolence,
Cheating life and cheating ſenſe,
There to whiſper all we feel,
Uniſon of hearts reveal;
Whilſt around light zephyrs rove,
Fanning Nature's couch of Love.

What if Winter comes, ſweet maid,
Strews the brown leaf in the ſhade,
Let her iron tempeſt reign,
Blaſt the beauties of the plain,
We will bid the blaſt recoil,
Baniſh'd by our mutual ſmile;
Toying loſe her irkſome ſway,
Life's no monarch of a day;
Stealing leſſons from the dove,
Sympathetic ſweets of Love.

Love above this world can ſoar,
Scorning Time with mantle hoar;
His the precept—Nature ſcan
Woman's made, and made for man.
He and Beauty tend her birth,
Happy idol of the earth,
Softneſs and delirium join,
Modelling a form divine;
Hers alone to bid us prove
Earthly heaven, joys of Love!

Bloated ſons of Bacchus' ſchool
Call me whining knee-bent fool;
What is thine but noiſy ſtrife!
Poor cajolery of life,
Ribaldrous and vacant laugh,
Wait the ſtreaming bowl to quaff;
Enervating fibres keen,
Apathy the cloſing ſcene;
Hence I turn, nor wiſh to rove
From the happineſs of Love.

Let me ever hang and gaze,
Loſt within the wily maze,
Let me claſp, connubial chaſte,
All the treaſures of her waiſt,
Be it mine, the raptur'd bliſs,
Wild extatic glowing kiſs,
Swimming languor of her eye,
Murmur of a half-loſt ſigh,
Guiles which none can diſapprove,
Interchanging ſouls in Love!

THE CONTRAST.

BY A LADY.

DREAD Indolence! thy torpid pow'r
Adds a dull weight to ev'ry hour,
And, deaf to Reaſon's bleſt controul,
Clogs ev'ry movement of the ſoul.
Trembling, by thee, lies pallid Fear,
No force t'avert a danger near;
While thy weak offſpring, Ignorance,
With lolling tongue (un-nerv'd by Senſe),
Hears *Sloth* drawl out, in languid tone,
'The taſk of life will ne'er be done!'
This whiſper rouſes *Induſtry*,
Alert, gay, active as the bee;
Its field, fair Science, it explores,
And taſtes of all its ſweeteſt ſtores;
Extracts loſt Pleaſure from the roſe,
Bleſt Ethics from each flower that blows;
Learns from the gentle violet's birth,
To eſtimate that modeſt worth,
Which blooms conceal'd from vain regard,
Yet ſpreads its virtues far abroad.
The faithful myrtle's leaf and flower,
Recalls true Love and Friendſhip's power,
That fades not with the ſummer's ſun,
Nor when life's wintry blaſt comes on;
Yet ſhrinks from Paſſion's cold extreme,
Nor truſts the poet's airy dream.
Contraſted is the tulip's pride,
Which ſcorns its dazzling charms to hide,

And

And emulates the thoughtleſs fair
Who vegetates in Faſhion's ſphere,
Regardleſs while ſome coxcomb views
And loud extols her varied hues,
Ne'er dreaming that with next day's ſun,
Her life, pride, beauty! all is gone!

TO A LADY,

Who drew the Pins from her Bonnet in a Thunder-ſtorm.

CEASE, Eliza, thy locks to deſpoil,
Nor remove the bright ſteel from thy hair;
For fruitleſs and fond is the toil,
Since Nature has made thee ſo fair!

While the roſe on thy cheek ſhall remain,
And thine eye ſo bewitchingly ſhine,
Thy endeavour muſt ſtill be in vain,
For *attraction* will always be thine.

ON ENVY.

TO DAMON *.

YOU'RE right, my friend:—I'll aſk no longer,
Whence our ſorrow, whence our woe?
'Tis Envy: yes, you do not wrong her,
All our ills from Envy flow.

Young ladies, at the playhouſe ſhining,
Seem the happieſt beings there,
But yet, at home, they ſit repining
At one fairer, or as fair.

The hall when powdered chaplains viſit,
Ruffles ſtreaming at their breaſt,
Each ſhabby ſtudent, ſighing, ſees it,
And concludes the puppies bleſt.

But mark them in the nurs'ry moping;
Preſentations fire their brain;
The hale incumbent's long a-dropping;
W·ting-women ſoothe in vain.

The modeſt bard, whoſe num'rous numbers,
Draw'rs and trunks from critics ſcreen;
What can break his midnight ſlumbers?
Writers in the Magazine.

Why, let him be the man he envies,
Weekly ſpread his oily odes;
Yea, let no critic ſtrictly canvaſs,
Zephyrs, meads, or groves, or gods.

Say, ſleeps he ſound? or needs he poppy?
Something does his brow engloom;
He ſtill is wretch'd,—and who is happy
BEATTIE, OGILVIE, or HOME.

Away, ye whining ſelf-tormentors!
Come, ye ſons of meek Content!
Whoſe boſoms Envy never enters,
Clown, philoſopher, or ſaint:

And lead me to her hermit dwelling,
Lonely, ſure, the matron dwells;
Far from peeviſh, raving, railing,
Poets, ſtudents, beaux, or belles.

From the happy number daſh me;
Friend! you find I'm envious too;
What!—not believe I'm envious!—bleſs me!
Don't you ſee I envy you?

* From Poems by James Græme.—As theſe poems are little known, and many of them certainly poſſeſs real poetic merit, we ſhall occaſionally fill up a corner from them.

MONTHLY REGISTER.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Nov. 14. Cadroy propoſed the plan of a decree as follows: 'The popular ſocieties are under the ſpecial protection of government. The popular ſocieties do not govern, neither do they deliberate. They are forbidden to exerciſe any act of adminiſtration, and every public function. Their organization, papers, and regiſters, are liable to the examination of the conſtituted authorities. No one of them has any aſcendency over the others—they are inſolated and independent of each other. No one of them can take a particular denomination, conſequently it cannot call itſelf 'The Society of Jacobins, of Feuillans, Cordeliers, &c.' The houſe occupied by the *ci-devant* Society of Jacobins is to be converted into a manufactory of arms. The committees of public ſafety, general ſecurity, and legiſlation, ſhall preſent, within ten days, a plan of a law on the nature and diſcipline of the popular ſocieties; on the powers of the repreſentatives engaged in miſſion; and on the means of ſo directing them, as that the happineſs of the people ſhould be preſerved.'

16. Citizen Delormel preſented to the Convention a work entituled, 'The Plan of an Univerſal Language.' This language, he obſerved, by the ſimplicity of its means, and the facility of its combinations, would have the double advantage of claſſing in the memory the object of the ſciences, and of ſoon becoming as univerſal as arithmetic itſelf. Referred to the committee of inſtruction.

17. The ſeamen of the ſquadron which captured the Alexander, Britiſh man of war, preſented to the country the booty found on board that ſhip, the largeſt which had been taken from the Engliſh for a century.

Several addreſſes were read, thanking

the Convention for their late addreſs to the nation, on ſhutting up the Jacobin ſociety.

21. This being the day appointed for debating the charges againſt Carrier, he was brought into the hall. The Preſident conſulted the Convention, whether he ſhould make his defence at the bar, or at the tribune. It was decided, that as he was ſtill a member till the decree of accuſation was finally paſſed, he ſhould make his defence at the tribune.

Legendre the Preſident—'The Convention is going to diſcharge the duty of a jury of accuſation. The day on which it has to pronounce againſt one of its members, is always a day of mourning. I admoniſh all the citizens who attend this ſitting, to expreſs neither approbation nor diſapprobation while Carrier makes his defence.'

Carrier aſcended the tribune, and continued reading the charges againſt him, and obſerving upon them, till half an hour paſt ſeven in the evening. Some, he ſaid, were the calumnies of perſons well known to be enemies of the republic, ſome of whom he had been obliged to puniſh; ſome were unſupported by any ſhadow of proof; and others were mere acts of obedience to the orders of the Convention, in the execution of which he had no diſcretionary power. The charges of drowning and ſhooting people by hundreds, he peremptorily denied. Being exhauſted with fatigue, and his voice beginning to fail, the Convention adjourned.

22. Legendre the Preſident—'The ſitting of yeſterday will not be loſt to hiſtory. The people who attended it proved, by their reſpectable ſilence, that they are worthy of liberty. Remember, citizens, that the day on which a repreſentative of the people is brought here to anſwer accuſations, is a day of mourning for the republic. I invite you to preſerve the moſt profound ſilence, without the leaſt mark of approbation or diſapprobation. You ought to impreſs upon your minds, that the ſituation of a perſon accuſed, is, in point of humanity, the moſt to be reſpected.'

Carrier proceeded in his defence, a ſecretary reading the ſeveral charges for him.

A debate aroſe, whether or not the copies of decrees and orders ſent to Carrier, were conformable to the originals; and an order was made for diſpatching an extraordinary courier to Nantes to fetch the originals.

Clauzel—'It is of importance to the public tranquillity, that the diſcuſſion of this affair ſhould be ſpeedily terminated. I move therefore, in order to ſilence the evil diſpoſed, that Carrier proceed in his defence to-morrow at eleven o'clock preciſely.—Ordered.

23. After ſome debate on the mode of proceeding, Legendre, the Preſident, ſaid, that Carrier agreed perfectly with thoſe who wiſhed to ſpin out the diſcuſſion; for he had juſt ſent notice that he was ill, and unable to attend. This gave riſe to ſome debate.

Legendre quitted the chair, in order to prove, that there were perſons who wiſhed to ſave Carrier. I accuſe no one, ſaid he; but I declare that it is evident, that thoſe who propoſed, at the Jacobin Club, to make a rampart of their bodies for Carrier, are now come here to ſave him. (Loud applauſes). The debate of yeſterday was begun and prolonged by thoſe perſons who wiſhed to ſave him. They call for material proofs. If you wiſh to have them, make the Loire flow back to Paris; bring hither the dead bodies of the unhappy victims he has ſacrificed, they are numerous enough to conceal the living. The pretended illneſs of Carrier ought not to delay our proceedings. Open the calendar, count the days he remained at Nantes, and you count the number of his crimes.—I move, that he be ſummoned to repair to the Convention, and that if he refuſe to come, we proceed to the vote.—Ordered.

Carrier appeared, and proceeded in his defence.—At four in the afternoon the Convention adjourned till ſix, when the ſitting was reſumed, and continued till two o'clock next morning.

Carrier requeſted permiſſion to be preſent when the votes were collected; but this was refuſed.

A ſecretary called over the names, and each member gave his vote, Yes or No, as he anſwered to his name, many of them adding their reaſons.

The Preſident—'The reſult is, that of 500 voters, 498 have voted for the decree of accuſation, and two have voted for it conditionally. I pronounce that the National Convention has paſſed a decree of accuſation againſt Carrier.'

Raffron—'I move, that Carrier be inſtantly removed to the Conciergerie, and and carefully diſarmed.' Decreed.

Moneſtier—'I invite the members of the committee of twenty-one to meet at eleven oclock, to draw up the act of accuſation.'

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A member obſerved, that the Convention conſiſted of 760 members, that 500 only had voted, and that there could not be ſo many as 260 abſent on commiſſion, on leave, or in conſequence of illneſs.

Boudin—'Seventy-three members are ſuſpended.'

Clauzel—'I move that the liſt of the names as they were called over be printed; we ſhall then ſee who thoſe are who neither being abſent on commiſſion, or leave, or in conſequence of illneſs, have neglected to attend.' This, with an amendment by Duhem, for printing alſo the reaſons for the abſence of each member, was ordered.

Duhem—'I move, that the liſt of the names be ſent to the armies. They are a portion of the French people ſufficiently important to be as correctly informed of our proceedings as poſſible.' Ordered.

24. Several members, with violent declamations, complained of enormous abuſes in the adminiſtration, and executive parts of the government, of ſupernumeraries, and uſeleſs clerks, being employed in the ſeveral offices, who ſhould rather be on the frontiers engaging the enemy.

Lecomte aroſe—'You have heard complaints againſt the committees of government. It has even been moved to renew the committee of general ſafety. Is it your intention, not being able to attack the government altogether, to attack it by detail? A new commiſſion is propoſed; will that reduce expences? Will it not require additional expences, and additional clerks? I move, that we decide nothing till after hearing the report of the committee of public welfare.'

Cambaceres—'The meaſures now propoſed have been twice taken before. The committees, ſince their new organization, have given the neceſſary orders for obtaining liſts of the clerks. But a great nation cannot exiſt without a government; and a government cannot exiſt if it is every hour to ſuſtain direct or indirect attacks, which retard its operations. I move the order of the day.'—After ſome farther debate this was adopted.

25. The commiſſion of twenty-one preſented the act of accuſation againſt Carrier, it conſiſted of ten articles, charging him with the moſt atrocious cruelty, exerciſed againſt the inhabitants in the department of La Vendee; after ſome debates, it was ordered to be inſerted in the bulletine.

Richard, in the name of the committee of public ſafety—'Citizens, the army of the Eaſtern Pyrenees has obtained a new victory, and the republic has loſt a good general.'

We have to regret (ſaith the repreſentative with the army,) the death of the commander in chief, Dugommier. We were upon the Black Mountain, which he had aſcended, the better to ſee and direct the operations. The enemy directed a conſiderable quantity of ſhells towards the ſpot, one of which fell on the head of the general, and killed him inſtantly. I ſhall bury him in the fort of Sud Libre (Bellegarde); I leave to the Convention the care of honouring his memory and ſuccouring his children.

Richard—'I am directed by the committee to propoſe the following decree: That the name of General Dugommier, commander in chief of the army of the Eaſtern Pyrenees, killed in the battle of the 17th November, on the Black Mountain, ſhall be inſcribed on the column erected in the Pantheon, to the memory of the defenders of their country.

'The Convention charges its committee of public ſafety to make enquiries concerning the family of Dugommier.' This decree was adopted.

Several members ſpoke to the patriotic feelings of the General, his ſelf-denial, valour, and republicaniſm. The Convention ordered theſe facts to be inſerted in the bulletin.

Richard preſented General Moreau's diſpatches from Soulveiller, November 22d, detailing new triumphs of the army of the Moſelle, and ſome important ſucceſſes gained in forming the ſiege and blockade of Luxembourg.

Letourneur ſtated, that a letter from Brigadier General Dutertre, dated November 19th, announced that the ſyſtem of Juſtice and Humanity adopted in La Vendee, promiſed a ſpeedy termination to the civil war. The Chouans were daily coming in, throwing themſelves into the arms of the republicans, and ſaying, 'Since you pull down the ſcaffolds, we will fight no more againſt our brethren.'

Jeraud, in the name of the committees of public welfare, finance, commerce, and proviſions, went into a detail of their labours to obviate the diſtreſſes, and to remedy the evils which had befallen the republic, from the malice of its enemies, or the treachery of its friends. He concluded with propoſing the following decree, which was adopted:—'1. All the corn and merchandize of the firſt neceſſity imported from abroad, ſhall be at

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the free diſpoſition of the proprietors, and ſubject to no requiſition. 2. On the arrival of ſuch corn and merchandize in the ports of France, or in the communes to which they are deſtined, when this arrival is by the land frontier, notice ſhall be given to the municipality, of their quantity and quality. 3. A certified copy of this notice ſhall be given by the municipality to the perſon who gives the notice.'

Dec. 2. A decree was enacted, granting an amneſty to the royaliſts of La Vendee, conceived in the following terms: 1. All the perſons in the precinct of the armies of the Weſt, and of the Northern Coaſt, known under the denomination of Rebels of La Vendee and Chouans, who ſhall lay down their arms within the next month, from the publication of this decree, ſhall not afterwards be proſecuted on account of their revolt. 2. The foreſaid perſons ſhall depoſit their arms with their different municipalities. 3. The deputies l'Official, Menou, Moriſſon, Godin, and de Launay, ſhall repair to the different departments, and watch over the execution of this decree.

All the amendments propoſed, to exclude from this amneſty the chiefs of that inſurrection, have been rejected; and the above deputies have been inveſted with ſufficient diſcretionary power to execute the decree in a manner moſt conformably with the principles contained in the proclamation, which was decreed at the ſame time.

The following is the proclamation to the inſurgents of La Vendee:

'For two years your country has been a prey to the horrors of civil war. Theſe fertile plains, which appeared deſigned by Nature to be the abode of happineſs, are become the reſidence of proſcription and carnage. The courage of our countrymen is turned againſt themſelves. The flames devour their habitations, and the earth, covered with ruins, and with emblems of mourning, refuſes even a ſubſiſtence to the ſurvivors. Such are, Frenchmen, the wounds which have been inflicted on our country by pride and impoſture. Wicked men have abuſed your inexperience: It was in the name of a righteous God that they furniſhed you with parricidal arms; it was in the name of humanity that they devoted to death thouſands of victims; it was in the name of virtue that they drew together a band of wretches from every corner of France, that they made it the receptacle of monſters vomited out of every country. What blood has been ſacrificed to the beſt of dominions! and you, whom they deluded, why did you reject the lights which were held out to you, to embrace a miſchievous phantom? Why would you prefer maſters to brothers, and the torches of fanaticiſm, to the flambeaux of reaſon? May your eyes at length be opened, and an end be put to ſo many calamities! Weakened by repeated loſſes, diſunited and ſcattered, without any other reſource than deſpair, you ſtill may have an aſylum in the generoſity of the nation. Yes, your brothers, the French people, are ſtill inclined to think you more miſled than culpable; their arms are ſtretched out to you, and the National Convention pardon you in their name, if you lay down your arms, and if repentance and a ſincere attachment urge you to fraternize with them. Their word is ſacred; and if unfaithful delegates have abuſed their confidence and yours, juſtice ſhall be executed on them. Thus the republic, equally terrible to its enemies within as without, are highly gratified by recalling its miſguided children; take advantage of its clemency, and haſten to return into the boſom of your country. The authors of all your misfortunes are thoſe who have ſeduced you.

'It is time that the enemies of France ſhould ceaſe to be gratified by the ſpectacle of our internal diſſentions; they alone ſmile at your misfortunes; they alone profit of it; it is neceſſary to defeat their impious plans. Turn againſt them thoſe arms they have ſupplied you with for our deſtruction. Are the ties of nature diſſolved, and has the blood of the Engliſh paſſed into your veins? Would you maſſacre the families of your brother conquerors of Europe, rather than unite yourſelves to them, and partake of their glory. No, you are now enlightened by the voice of truth, and already many of you are returned, and find ſecurity the price of your confidence. Return all of you, and let the fireſide of each become ſecure and peaceful; let the lands be cultivated, and let plenty reſume its reign. Let us join in avenging ourſelves of the common enemy, of that implacable and jealous nation, which has thrown the brand of diſcord amongſt us. Let all our republican energy be directed againſt thoſe who have violated the ſacred rights of the people. Let the utmoſt vigour animate all throughout our ports; let the ocean be covered with our privateers, and let the war of extermination, with all its attendant horrors,

rors, be carried from the banks of the Loire to the banks of the Thames.'

The Convention decreed, that the national treasury should open a credit of 169,000,000 livres for the administration of police and justice, and for the service of the other committees.

3. Cochon, in the name of the committee of public welfare, gave an account of the measures taken for supplying Paris with provisions. The effect of these he stated to be such, that no want of bread had yet been felt, although the consumption had lately increased more than one third; and that supplies, that could be depended upon to last long beyond the next harvest, were already provided. Similar measures had been taken to provide supplies of wood and charcoal, and the resources announced by Robin and Jourdan, members of the Convention, would be sufficient not only for the present, but for the ensuing winter. The committee had also extended its attention to every part of the republic, and was confident of having taken measures that would assure abundance in every one of the great communes.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

NORTHERN FRONTIER.

On the 2d December, a severe and bloody action took place before Mentz; the French endeavoured, in five repeated attacks, to take the place by storm, but were each time driven back with loss. On the other hand, the besieged suffered much by the fury with which the French attacked them. *Mentz Gaz.*

It was the general opinion, that the proposal for entering into negociations for peace, made by the minister from Mentz, was done with the concurrence of the Emperor; but, by a Note from the Imperial Minister, lately published, it appears the contrary; and, in another Note of the said Minister, the Emperor says, 'that he was totally unapprised of the proposal of the Elector of Mentz, which was done entirely without his knowledge; that, as the head of the Germanic body, he was obliged to have the matter debated, and if the proposal met the concurrence of the majority, he would ask, How, in the present situation of affairs, a permanent and advantageous peace could be obtained? His Majesty was of opinion, that such would be sooner and more effectually brought about, by raising the Imperial army to the quintuple of the required contingencies.' The Imperial Minister further observed, 'that it was necessary to be watchful over the proposed mediation of the two Protestant powers.'

In the province of Guelderland, they are putting every town and post into the best state of defence.

On the morning of the 11th December, the French accomplished the passage cross the Waal, with part of their troops, which surprised and carried some of the Hanoverian posts; but were afterwards compelled, with precipitation, to re-cross the river. *vide Lond. Gaz. p.* 791.

At the same time an attack was made by the enemy on all the posts on the Waal and the Maese, and their attempt to pass the rivers were desperate; the defence was conducted with great bravery and firmness; the Dutch defended Bommel island and Fort St Andre; the Hanoverians behaved well at Chent, where, although the French landed, they soon took to their boats again. They appear to have taken advantage of the thick fogs, which prevail at this season, to get across the river in small vessels, and on rafts, which they conceal till an opportunity favourable to their purpose presents itself.

Although the repulse of the enemy was successful and honourable to the allies, the strongest indications appeared, that the attempt to cross the rivers Waal and the Rhine would be renewed with unabated fury by the French before the winter should set in.

The bombardment with which Manheim is threatened, induced the inhabitants to send deputies to the Elector Palatine, to ask him, 'Whether it would not be proper to give up the redoubt of the Rhine to the French, on condition of their agreeing to a cessation of hostilities, to preserve the city of Manheim from total ruin?' The above deputation, which set out for Munich on the 19th of November, is returned with this answer, 'That, for the security of the Empire, it is necessary that Manheim should be defended to the last.'

On the 14th December, 5000 Austrians marched into Arnheim, and 20,000 more are daily expected in that neighbourhood, to form a cordon along the Maese, the Waal, and the Rhine. It is thought the British will go to Utrecht.

Every report agrees, that the French army are in very great want of provisions; horse-flesh is often distributed among the soldiers, from the want of other food; the sickness and mortality amongst

their troops is very great, and may eventually co-operate with the allies in checking their further progreſs. Even in the army of the allies, there is a very great ſcarcity of forage; nothing can prove it more forcibly than the general orders iſſued, December 17th, viz. 'The ratio is reduced to ſeven pounds of hay for the preſent; and one pound of oats will be given for every two pounds of hay ſo reduced; ſo that the ratios will be fourteen pounds of oats, and ſeven pounds of hay for heavy cavalry and draft horſes; twelve pounds of oats, and ſeven of hay, for the light cavalry, bat and ſaddle horſes.'

The weather ſet in froſty with uncommon ſeverity; every attention regarding the comfort of the Britiſh ſoldiers, in reſpect to proviſions and cloathing, was paid by General Harcourt; half a pound of meat extra, was diſtributed to each ſoldier. Since the year 1757, the froſt hath not been felt with equal ſeverity; large maſſes of ice were brought down the Rhine, which, on the night of 21ſt December, carried away the bridge in the neighbourhood of Arnheim.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

The Court of Spain is taking active meaſures to preſerve the communication between the Spaniſh and Britiſh fleets in the Mediterranean. Since intelligence was received of the French having a formidable fleet ready for ſea in the port of Toulon, Admiral Gravina has received orders to ſail with 18 ſhips of the line to join the Britiſh ſquadron, in order to preſerve the empire of the ſeas to the allies.

All the Spaniſh troops in the diſtricts circumjacent to Madrid have been ordered to march to Navarre; they amount to near 10,000. This reinforcement, it is hoped, would ſave Pampeluna, though the French had cut off all communication with the place, the fate of which depended entirely upon the fortune of the next action.

The French were not in poſſeſſion of Pampeluna on the 4th inſt. That city was, however, completely ſurrounded, and if not relieved, muſt have fallen into the enemy's hands before this time.

The new French miniſter at Genoa conducts himſelf in a manner different from that of his outrageous predeceſſor, and ſuitable to the character he is employed in. He keeps a ſplendid houſe, and a number of domeſtics; but, conformably to the ſyſtem of equality, his ſervants wear no livery.

Advices from Corſica, of 18th November, bring the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of the increaſing vigour of the new government, and of its daily acquiring form and ſtability. Beſides the three battalions of Corſicans already embodied, a large corps was about to be raiſed under the title of the Corſican Volunteers. The utmoſt harmony and tranquillity prevail throughout the iſland.

In Italy, the French are making diſpoſitions for the attack of the ſtrong fortreſs of Cleva. The Auſtrian General Colli had withdrawn his troops into winter quarters, when the French ſeized on the poſts which he had relinquiſhed; this, with their menacing appearances, had occaſioned all idea of winter quarters to be given up, and an encampment a-new, in the vicinity of that fortreſs, to be formed.

POLAND.

A body of 7000 Poliſh troops ſurrendered their arms and artillery to Lieut. Gen. Favrat; they requeſted paſſports to return to their homes; they own themſelves, that ſeveral of their officers, ſcouting the very idea of a ſurrender, made away with themſelves. With the above corps no more than 150 officers arrived.

The King of Poland is treated with all manner of reſpect by the Ruſſians. There is ſomething in the character of this great and good Prince, which commands the reverence even of his enemies.

AMERICA.

Philadelphia, Oct. 23.

There was a meeting here of the merchants, who inſtructed their committee to inform the Secretary of State, that it is the wiſh of the ſufferers by the depredations of the Britiſh, that perſons be appointed for obtaining 'the proofs in the Weſt Indies, and for entering claims and appeals, if it ſhould be found neceſſary, and alſo for proſecuting thoſe claims in Europe; that they truſt the whole buſineſs will be proſecuted at the expence of Government, and that the claimants will furniſh ſuch documents as they may be poſſeſſed of to the perſons appointed.' They expreſs their apprehenſions of the expences attending this buſineſs in the Britiſh courts, and their belief, that many individuals would rather renounce their claims than encounter it.

Mr Randolph, Secretary, returned for anſwer, 'that the Preſident has appointed Mr Samuel Bayard, a gentleman of the law in this city, and of known reſpectability,

lity, of talents and character, to proceed immediately to London, as agent of claims and appeals. He will fail in the Adriana, now on the point of departure for Great Britain, from this port. He will be authorised to bind the United States, under the direction of Mr Jay, for the costs and damages attending the prosecutions; and the necessary counsel will be engaged on the part of the United States.

The western insurgents have returned to their allegiance. When the federal army advanced, all was submission. Indeed there was no occasion for embodying more than the Pennsylvania militia, as that would have been force sufficient to quell all the discontented in the four counties.'

LONDON.

At Berlin, the festivals and entertainments of the Carnival are not to take place next year; and the sum of 65,000 rix-dollars, which those amusements require, is charitably and wisely employed for the relief of the widows and orphans of those who fell on the field of battle.

The Circle of Franconia, alarmed at the dangerous turn which the present war against France has taken, in several events which succeeded each other, and considering the most imminent danger which is more and more approaching with rapid strides the frontiers of the Circle of Franconia, have entered into several resolutions, the tendency of which is, to request his Imperial Majesty, and the King of Prussia, to take such convenient and efficacious measures as their Majesties shall judge proper; through which, by means of a previous truce, the cessation of hostilities, and an ever-desirable peace, may be as much as possible obtained.

Upon the late trials for treason, at the Old Bailey, it appeared in evidence, that at a meeting of the Convention in Scotland, a patriotic gift of *five shillings* was received, and 'honourable mention ordered to be made of it;'—upon which Mr Erskine whispered to a friend—'This surely marks *their attachment* to *a Crown!*'

Orders for the Court's going into mourning, from the 21st to the 24th, for the late Princess Sophia of Denmark, were issued from the Lord Chamberlain's office.

Orders also have been issued from the Lord Chamberlain's office, for the ceremonial to be observed on the 2d of next month at the public entry of his Excellency the Turkish Ambassador. Instructions have been sent to the King's bargemaster for the royal barges, and also to the keeper of the Mews, for the carriages to be used on the occasion, which are to be very magnificent.

Some of the East Indiamen, which sail the first of the season, are to be employed in carrying out troops to the West Indies.

A number of English gentlemen in Lisbon have opened a subscription towards erecting a monument to the memory of the inimitable Henry Fielding, whose remains are deposited in the church-yard belonging to the British factory in that city.

The son of Louis XVI. is treated very mildly since the destruction of the system of terror. The committee of general safety have assigned to him three commissioners, who are said to be men of strict principle and integrity; two of them are charged with his education, and the third takes care that he is supplied with all proper necessaries.

Our islands, on the coast of France, have lately been alarmed by the appearance of a French fleet. At Alderney, December 17, a fleet consisting of 4 line of battle ships, 4 frigates, and about 60 vessels, kept hovering for a considerable time near the island; they at last steered for Cherbourg. Signal colours were seen flying all along the French coast.

Admiral Harvey, during his cruize in the North Seas, has not met with a single ship belonging to the enemy; an unequivocal proof that the various reports of the French force in those seas are exaggerated, if not wholly unfounded. The British force, in the whole, comprises one of 50 guns, three of 38, two of 36, three of 32, four of 28, and three sloops.

The papal staff, and other insignia, have lately been burnt by the French in the market place at Antwerp.

The French fleet, to the number of upwards of 30 sail of the line, besides frigates, appeared in the Channel the end of December, with the view of intercepting the most valuable outward bound West India convoy that hath left England for some time; its sailing was, however, prevented in due time, and the most active preparations set forward to equip the grand fleet under Earl Howe, for the protection of our trade, and to maintain the empire of the ocean.

The Chapel Royal of St James' is now fitting for the ceremony of the Prince of Wales' marriage. It is there to take place, and is to be performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

A part of the bank of the Coventry canal ſuddenly gave way, December 14th, which had lately undergone a repair. The effect of the guſhing of ſeven miles length of water will eaſily be conceived; a breach of upwards of 100 yards in length, and two or three yards below the proper level of the canal, was ſoon made, and boats laden with coal, grain, and other merchandize, daſhed againſt each other, and were rapidly carried, by the violence of the current, into the meadows below, where they lie a ſad ſpectacle of the havock that has been made.

A Court Martial hath been held at Portſmouth, on board of his Majeſty's ſhip Stately, in that harbour, on the maſter, ſurgeon, and purſer of the Regulus; which was finiſhed on Wedneſday noon, when the former was honourably acquitted, and the two latter diſmiſſed the ſhip.

A plan for the prevention of real abuſes, and removal of the many repreſentations ſo induſtriouſly circulated relative to houſes of rendezvous, &c. has, we are credibly informed, been laid before Lord Amherſt. It was ſuggeſted by Mr Serjeant Kirby, and having met his Lordſhip's approbation, is to be carried into immediate execution. The outlines are theſe: The peace-officers are daily to viſit thoſe houſes, and carefully to enquire into the ſtate of the recruits lodged in them. The reſult is to be reported to the magiſtrates, who will inſtantly interpoſe, and remove any improper practices that may be detected. Such publican as ſhall refuſe admiſſion to the officers, or decline to ſhew them, when admitted, every part of his houſe where any recruit may be concealed, is to be puniſhed with the forfeiture of his licence.

There hath appeared, in France, a proteſt of the ſeventy-one deputies who have lately been re-admitted into the National Convention, againſt the proceedings of 31ſt May 1793. It concludes in the following manner: 'Struggling under the preſſure of calamitous events, we have not the moſt diſtant hopes of defeating, by our individual efforts, the machinations of the conſpirators, and to avert the cataſtrophe which muſt neceſſarily enſue. Our only alternative is now to expoſe, to public execration, the attrocities perpetrated by this faction, to whoſe power the whole republic has fallen a victim.' The name of T. Paine concludes the liſt.

The following particulars concerning the Alexander, and her gallant crew, have come from good authority: 'The firſt of the French ſhips that came up with her was a ſloop of war, carrying 20 guns. In leſs than five minutes ſhe was ſunk, and every ſoul on board periſhed. The two 80 gun ſhips came up with her nearly together, and ſhe engaged them with obvious advantage for three hours. By this time the three 74 gun ſhips, having relinquiſhed the chace of the Canada, came up, and, glorious to tell, the Alexander, with the moſt undaunted ſpirit and reſolution, was engaged for more than an hour longer with the whole five. It is with extreme ſorrow we are obliged to add, that her loſs was great indeed. Only 50 of her crew remained fit for duty when ſhe ſtruck, of which fortunate number her brave commander, Admiral Bligh, was one. The firſt lieutenant, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf greatly in the action, has loſt an arm and a leg; but we rejoice to hear, that his wounds were not likely to prove fatal. The ſlaughter on board the French ſhips was immenſe. One of the 80 gun ſhips was completely a wreck, and had upwards of five feet water in her hold when ſhe entered Breſt, notwithſtanding her chain pumps were kept continually at work. The French were ſo enraged at her obſtinate defence, that, when they firſt took poſſeſſion of her, they were actually going to guillotine the Admiral, nor was his life perfectly ſecure till he landed at Breſt.'

Lord Stanhope gave a great entertainment, at his ſeat in Kent, to upwards of 400 perſons of both ſexes, to celebrate the acquittal of Mr Joyce, tutor to his ſons. His Lordſhip addreſſed the company in a ſpeech adapted to illuſtrate the triumphs they had met to celebrate, and productive of loud and heartfelt applauſe. Mr Joyce afterwards expreſſed his acknowledgments on account of the marks of approbation which his name had received during the preceding addreſs, and aſſerted his determination to purſue ſuch a courſe of political conduct as ſhould deſerve that approbation.

26. The adjourned Court, under the Special Commiſſion, for the trials for High Treaſon, was held at the Old Bailey, before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and Judge Lawrence, when the Attorney General and other law officers attended, but no priſoner was brought to the bar, nor did either of the two who are at large (Wardle and Hodgſon) appear to ſurrender and plead to their indictment, as was expected; upon which the Court adjourned to the 14th of January next, the day ap-

appointed to hold the General Quarter Seſſion of Goal Delivery of Newgate for London and Middleſex. The priſoners yet remaining in cuſtody on Privy Council committees are, Meſſrs Stone, Rouſſel, Smith, Higgins, Le Maitre, Upton, (none of whom are indicted,) and Martin, whoſe trial it is expected will come on the 14th of January.

A new pantomime hath been introduced at Covent Garden Theatre called *Mago and Dago*, which, from its buſtle, variety, tricks, and buſineſs, promiſes to prove a high amuſement to the holiday viſitants of the Theatre.

22. A numerous aſſemblage of ladies and gentlemen appeared at the Grand Strand in Knaveſmire, at the time appointed for the York Volunteer Corps to receive their colours from the ladies of the city. The drums being piled, and other neceſſary arrangements made, the Lady Mayoreſs and the Recorder's lady, attended by ſeveral other ladies, delivered the colours to Major Dalton; and the Lady Mayoreſs, with becoming dignity and propriety, expreſſed the happineſs ſhe felt in preſenting them to the York Volunteer Corps, in the name of the Ladies of York, as a token of their loyalty to their King and Country, and of their gratitude to, and confidence in the Corps.

Ameſbury Houſe, the family manſion of the Duke of Queenſberry, and lately occupied by Sir Elijah Impey, has been let by the Duke to a ſociety of Nuns from the Continent, for whoſe reception it is now fitting up.

Amidſt the ſeverity of the ſeaſon, and conſequent diſtreſſes of the poor, and of labourers, it is pleaſing to obſerve the great efforts of benevolence made in every part of the kingdom, by thoſe exalted in ſtation and in opulence, to remove, or to alleviate the ſufferings of their fellow creatures. By many of the firſt families in England, their cuſtomary annual donations, at this ſeaſon, have not been forgotten, but beſtowed with a liberal hand. Societies too, both in England and in Scotland, have been formed to collect charitable contributions to be diſtributed to the induſtrious among the lower ranks, who either, from ſickneſs or the ſeverity of the ſeaſon, are unable to provide for themſelves and their families. A plan, in an eminent degree, uniting the virtues of humanity and found policy.

John Cowardine, clerk to Meſſrs Biddulph and Co. Bankers, near Charing-croſs, who ſome time ſince abſconded with bank notes and caſh to the amount of L. 8000, has been apprehended. The particulars that led to his detection are as follow: The officers having received information that a perſon anſwering his deſcription cohabited with a Mrs G——; a lady of eaſy virtue, in Union-ſtreet, procured two warrants, the one to take his perſon, and the other to ſearch the houſe; about four o'clock, they went to another houſe, occupied by the parties, in Pitt-ſtreet, and having gained admittance, went up to the ſecond floor, where they diſcovered Cowardine and the lady regaling themſelves over a bottle of wine; on their entering the room he ſeized the poker, and threatened inſtant death to the firſt who came near him, but on the officers drawing their cutlaſſes, he was induced to ſurrender; they immediately ſearched him, but found only forty-nine guineas on his perſon, but in the apartment they found caſh to the amount of L. 700, together with ſeveral bank notes of conſiderable value, and on ſearching the lady, diſcovered concealed about her perſon bank notes for L. 4000 and forty guineas. Having ſecured their priſoners, two of them went and ſearched the lodgings in Union-ſtreet, in which they found, tied up in a handkerchief, upwards of one thouſand guineas, which, with former ſums, made up within L. 300 of what he went off with. After undergoing a long examination before Meſſrs Conant and Neave, the ſitting magiſtrates, he was committed for another hearing, and the lady was diſcharged. Cowardine had altered his dreſs and appearance ſo much, that had not the officers been confident of their information being true, they could not have known him; he was dreſſed in black, and has had his hair cut, to reſemble a clergyman.

On Chriſtmas-day, while a Roman Catholic congregation were hearing divine ſervice at their Chapel in Drumcondra, county of Meath, a private in the Galway militia, quartered in that town, intruded himſelf among them in a ſtate of intoxication, and behaved in a very indecent and diſorderly manner; at which the people taking offence, proceeded to turn him out. The ſoldier refuſed, and a ſcuffle enſued, which terminated in a ſevere chaſtiſement of the offender. Two others belonging to the ſame regiment were alſo turned out. After this, every thing appeared perfectly tranquil; but the congregation were ſurpriſed by the arrival of a party of the army, who, with loaded

arms, surrounded the house of devotion. The clergyman immediately came out and harangued the military, exhorting them to depart in peace. The Serjeant who commanded the party accordingly was about to march them off, when he was knocked down by the blow of a stone from the mob, who had by this time collected, which was followed by one or two others. The Serjeant instantly ordered his men to fire on the crowd, which they readily obeyed; the consequence was, that three men were killed on the spot, two died on the following day of the wounds they received, and several others were so dangerously wounded, that their lives are entirely despaired of.

Statement of the Distribution of the British Naval Force in commission, exclusive of the hired armed vessels, which are chiefly employed in protecting the Coasting Trade of Great Britain,

In port and fitting, 60 sail of the line;—2 of 50 guns;—39 frigates;—and 38 sloops.

Guard-ships, hospital-ships, and prison-ships, at the several ports, 4 of the line;—1 of 50 guns;—3 frigates.

In the English and Irish Channels, 2 of the line;—1 of 50 guns;—16 frigates;—31 sloops.

In the Downs and North Seas, 1 of the line;—2 of 50 guns;—23 frigates;—16 sloops.

At the West India islands, and on the passage, 14 of the line;—2 of 50 guns;—11 frigates;—and 9 sloops.

At Jamaica, 2 of 50 guns;—3 frigates;—and 6 sloops.

In America, and at Newfoundland, 3 of the line;—11 frigates;—and 7 sloops.

East Indies, and on the passage, 1 of the line;—1 of 50 guns;—4 frigates;—and 4 sloops.

Gibraltar and the Mediterranean, 16 of the line;—23 frigates;—and 6 sloops.

Total in commission, 101 of the line;—11 of 50 guns;—133 frigates;—and 117 sloops.

Receiving ships, 9 of the line;—2 of 50 guns;—1 frigate;—and 1 sloop.

Serviceable, and repairing for service, 7 of the line;—3 frigates;—and 2 sloops.

In ordinary, 29 of the line;—5 of 50 guns;—29 frigates;—and 31 sloops.

Building, 9 of the line;—3 of 50 guns;—6 frigates;—and 1 sloop.

Total—155 of the line;—21 of 50 guns;—172 frigates;—and 152 sloops.

State of the Ordinary at each Port.

At Portsmouth, 22 of the line;—3 of 50 guns;—14 frigates;—and 12 sloops.

At Plymouth, 14 of the line;—4 frigates;—and 2 sloops.

At Chatham, 8 of the line;—3 of 50 guns;—6 frigates;—and 1 sloop.

At Sheerness, 1 of 50 guns;—4 frigates;—and 7 sloops.

River, 1 of the line;—5 frigates;—and 12 sloops.

Total—45 sail of the line;—7 of 50 guns;—33 frigates;—and 34 sloops.

Besides the gun vessels, fire vessels, river barges, and Dutch boys, included in this statement, there are forty two more in the list, of the disposition of which we have not, at present, an accurate account.

A General Bill of all the Christenings and Burials, in London, from Dec. 10. 1792, to Dec. 9. 1794.

Christened,		Buried,	
Males,	9536	Males,	9826
Females,	9151	Females,	9415
In all,	18,689	In all,	19,241

Whereof have died,

Under 2 years,	6543	60 and 70,	1280
Between 2 and 5,	2126	70 and 80,	957
5 and 10,	772	80 and 90,	401
10 and 20,	647	90 and a 100,	59
20 and 30,	1363	A 100,	2
30 and 40,	1674	A 101,	2
40 and 50,	1849	A 102,	2
50 and 60,	1563	A 105,	1

Decreased in the burials this year 2508.

EDINBURGH.

When Sir William Erskine, accompanied by Major Erskine, passed through Dunfermline, all ranks of people vied in their endeavours to show respect to so worthy a character on his return from the Continent. The bells were set a-ringing, and a hogshead of porter was placed at the cross. The magistrates, and several country gentlemen, and the principal inhabitants, along with the second Scots brigade, quartered there, commanded by Col. Halket, met Sir William at the entrance of the town, when, after congratulating him on his safe arrival, and saluting him with three cheers, the populace took the horses from the carriage, and drew it through the town, amidst the huzzas of the inhabitants, the magistrates and others, with the proper officers, preceding the carriage. At the cross, the health of the worthy Baronet and his son were drank, who returned the compliment, by thanking

ing them for the honour and attention they had paid to him; that nothing could be more flattering to him, than the reception he had met with from his friends and neighbours; for, although the campaign had not been ſo ſucceſsful as could have been wiſhed, he was happy to ſee, that his conduct had met with their approbation. The populace, after three cheers, proceeded to draw the carriage for a little diſtance out of town, when they put in the horſes, and diſperſed quietly.

The following particulars regarding the loſs of the Pylades, ſloop of war, Captain Twyſden, have now come to hand. She ſailed on the 9th November, in company with La Prompte frigate, Captain Taylor, to watch the motions of the French ſquadron at Bergen.—They were ſeparated two days after in a violent ſtorm from the north-weſt. The La Prompte returned to Leith Roads, but great fears were entertained for the ſafety of the Pylades, as ſhe was ſeen to loſe her main yard in the gale, and was apparently in much diſtreſs. Captain Twyſden, it would appear, after the ſtorm ſubſided a little, not having obtained any information of the French ſquadron, proceeded to execute his orders alone, and cruized for ſome days off Bergen.—On his return from thence, being again overtaken by a tremendous gale of wind from the ſouthward, he was obliged to bear away for Shetland, but not being able to gain the harbour of Lerwick, he could only make one of the moſt northerly iſlands, where, having failed in getting into harbour, from the dreadful ſea that was running, and the little day-light there at this ſeaſon, after having parted both his bower cables, he was ſo fortunate as to be able to ride by a ſmall anchor, until a pilot came off from the ſhore, by whoſe directions ſhe was ſwung round upon a ſand bank. We are happy to add, that the captain, officers, and all the crew, got ſafe on ſhore, without any material hurt.

At the great ploughing match on the 7th December at Pennycuick-houſe, no fewer than thirty-three ploughs ſtarted for the premiums, which were given by Sir John Clerk, Bart. The higheſt premium was a medal, and a plough made by Thomas Lindſay, at Abbeyhill, with an improved muzzle, by Duncan Clark of Kintyre; and the next, a turnipe plough. A very great concourſe of people, from all parts of the country, were aſſembled; and there is no doubt but the young ploughmen would be animated with much zeal and ambition, to rival their older brethern at the next anniverſary match. Indeed it is much to be wiſhed, that other parts of Scotland would oftener adopt theſe ploughing matches, which certainly do much good, by creating an emulation among that claſs of people. It is with real pleaſure that we record ſuch inſtances of patriotiſm.

CAPTURES.

For ſome months paſt we thought it unneceſſary to take up room by giving an account of the captures notified in Lloyd's liſt. We hope it will be deemed ſufficient for the purpoſes of this publication, that an abſtract be given of the groſs amount, as under: The names of the particular ſhips, and other circumſtances will, no doubt be obtained by thoſe intereſted, by ſome more ſpeedy conveyance.

From Lloyd's Liſt.

Captures from 1ſt February 1793, to 26th December 1794.

By the *Engliſh*—320 French, (of which 76 are privateers, 10 frigates, and 5 ſloops); 5 Dutch, 21 Swedes, 16 Danes, 9 Hambro', 31 American, 1 Spaniſh, 1 Pruſſian, 3 Engliſh, having French property on board.

By the *Spaniſh*—21 French, (of which 3 are privateers,) 3 Engliſh, 2 Swedes, 3 Danes, 1 American.

By the *Dutch*—4 French.

Total—By the Engliſh, 407
By the Spaniſh, 30
By the Dutch, 4

Total, 441 by the Allies.

By the *French*—820 Engliſh, (of which 13 are privateers, 3 frigates, 2 ſloops, 1 cutter); 101 Dutch, including 1 frigate; 47 Spaniſh, 14 Portugueſe, 10 Danes, 6 Hambro', 25 American, and 1 Raguſian.

Total—1024 by the French.

Taken by the French,	1024
By the Allies,	441
Balance in favour of France,	583

The above, however, does not include the captures at Toulon, amounting, as our accounts ſtate, to 45 veſſels; nor the 8 ſhips of the line taken or ſunk by Lord Howe; nor the Alexander of 74 guns, taken lately by the French.—To the loſs by the Allies ought to be added, 31 veſſels retaken and burnt by Lord Howe in May and June laſt, and which are not included in the foregoing ſtatement.—Thus it appears, that, in leſs than two years, the French, with a navy of only 147 ſhips of

of the line and frigates, have taken 1024 veſſels, of which 982 belonged to the Allies; while they, with the navies of England, Holland, Spain, Portugal, &c. (that of England alone, amounting to 211 ſhips of the line and frigates), have taken only 414 veſſels, of which 345 alone are French. But this is eaſily accounted for, when we conſider, that the French trade is entirely knocked up, while, on the other hand, the ſeas are covered with Britiſh merchantmen.

On the morning of the 23d of December, the Counteſs of Findlater, Nicol, maſter, from London to Peterhead and Banff, with goods, was wrecked near Slains. A lady, paſſenger, and two men and a boy were loſt. The ſhip is completely wrecked; and the cargo, which was very valuable, is entirely loſt.

On December 30th, was found dead at Leighton, in Huntingdonſhire, Katharine, the wife of Henry Chapman, of that pariſh, labourer: this unhappy woman had left her houſe on Thurſday about noon, taking with her a daughter under three years of age. But as the evening cloſed, ſhe took ſhelter in a ſtable belonging to a cottager at Barham, who very humanely adminiſtered, both to her and the child, the beſt refreſhment his humble roof afforded: before day-light the next morning, the poor woman went off with her child, and ſtrayed into Buckworth wood, where, after the moſt diligent ſearch, from Friday till laſt Monday morning, about two o'clock, this miſerable pair were at laſt diſcovered, by the faint cries of the poor infant, which the mother had almoſt ſtripped herſelf to ſecure from the inclemency of the weather. Every poſſible care was immediately taken of them both; but the woman was ſo nearly dead when found, that ſhe expired about half an hour after they got home.—The infant has been miraculouſly recovered. How this poor infant could ſurvive from Thurſday night till Monday morning, without food, and expoſed to the open air in ſuch ſevere weather, ſeems beyond the power of human knowledge to conceive. The child is under the care of a farmer at Leighton, who ſent in ſearch of them.

The Mary, from Hamburgh to London, which was taken by two French privateers near Yarmouth, had all her crew taken out, except the mate and a boy, and was ſent into Dunkirk Roads, under the care of four French ſailors, who, having got very much intoxicated on Sunday the 15th, gave the mate an opportunity to contrive means of making his eſcape: After having projected many ſchemes, he thought none would be ſo effectual as that of killing the four Frenchmen, which he immediately put into execution, and with a hammer daſhed out the brains of three of them, and broke the arm of the fourth. The wind being then fair for England, he cut the cable, and, with the aſſiſtance of the boy, brought the ſhip ſafe into Margate.

Longevity.—There is now living in the pariſh of Peterchurch, in Herefordſhire, a man of the name of Richard Brown, at the ſurpriſing age of 115! He has had ſeventeen children, and his *eldeſt boy* (as he familiarly terms him) is now in the 84th year of his age. This venerable patriarch retains his faculties in aſtoniſhing perfection, can read the ſmalleſt print without the aſſiſtance of ſpectacles, and a few days ſince, walked to Hereford and returned to Peterchurch, a diſtance of twenty-four miles, within the ſpace of eight hours.

STORM IN CUMBERLAND.

On the morning of January 2. a heavy rain commenced, (attended with a gale of wind from W. S. W.) which, in the ſpace of twenty-four hours, produced three inches and a half of perpendicular water, in the rain-gage of Mr Croſthwaite. The rivers being already ſwelled beyond their ordinary height, by other late rains, before this long and heavy ſhower began, this additional ſupply turned the little brooks into rivers, and made the ancient rivers overflow their channels, in ſuch a manner as to occaſion the greateſt flood that has been in the Vale of Keſwick within the laſt fifty years. From Grange Bridge in Borrowdale, to Yews Bridge in Baſſenthwaite, a diſtance of ten miles, appeared one vaſt lake. Many hedges were entirely ſwept away, and others thrown down, or damaged. The wheats, in ſeveral places, were torn up by the roots.

The tempeſt, at ſeveral times, exhibited a very ſingular and aweful appearance; the eddy guſts formed by the weſtern mountains, frequently darted down upon the foaming flood, raiſing a part thereof, and ſhowing the action and the ſpiral motion of a whirlwind, between the obſerver and the diſtant hills; and frequently, where the deſcending gale met the cataract, (for ſo it might well be called) it repelled a part of it, and bearing it aloft, the conflict between the two elements, preſented to the aſtoniſhed eye the

the appearance of smoke issuing from a mighty furnace. The whole was, indeed, an highly interesting scene to a contemplative observer.

One person had a miraculous escape; the circumstances are equally true as extraordinary. *Daniel Stricker*, aged 76 years, (who, in his occupation as a shepherd, has encountered many a bitter blast upon Skiddaw) had finished his day's labour of sheep-salving at Stable Hills, about a mile from Keswick, (where he lived) and, contrary to the advice of his employer, attempted to pass home that tempestuous night. He set forward, carrying a lantern and candle in one hand, and pioneering with his stick in the other, he proceeded in the very teeth of the storm till he reached Brockle-beck. This was swelled to an extraordinary height, and impassable for man or horse even at the common ford. This he knew, but nevertheless he was not deterred from trying to cross it, by means of the two waterstangs, or rails, the lower of which was under water, and the upper only just above it. One fatal slip of his foot plunged him in the restless tide. The old hero, however, keeping fast hold of the upper rail, struggling hard against the stream, with his head sometimes below the water, till quite exhausted, he was hurried away by the superior force of the torrent, down a very rugged channel, to the distance of 70 yards.

Of what followed, he can give no account, till he found himself lying on the trunk of an oak tree, close by the Keswick side of the rivulet. For some time he was unable to rise, or to account in any way for his situation; at length his recollection and strength returning, he staggered to an adjoining hedge, against which he steadied himself, and having thrown up a large quantity of the turbid flood, he again proceeded, (but without his lantern, for that had been lost in his late conflict) towards Keswick, which he reached with great difficulty.

He appeared the next day as well in health as he had been for many years past, and only complained of the loss of his lantern, and some bruises which he had received in his descent down the river—that was all.

This is an extraordinary instance of the effects of a life of temperance and exercise in the open air, how wonderfully they qualify the human frame to endure hardships, which would subdue the body living in ease and luxury!

A Meteorological Abstract of the Weather for the year 1794.

Kept by a Gentleman in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh.

	Days.		*Days.*		*Days.*
Clear,	163	Frosty,	112	Dry,	183
Cloudy,	19	Temper.	164	Moist,	182
Rain,	176	Agreeab.	82		
Snow,	3	Warm,	7		365
Sleet,	3				
			365		
Total,	365				

Quantity of Rain, 30.735 inches.

Fharenheit's Thermom.		*Barometer.*	
Greatest height,	76	Greatest height,	30.36
Mean height,	48.3	Mean height,	29.65
Lowest,	13	Lowest,	28.67

LISTS.

DEATHS.

At Tellichery, on the 9th of June, Richard Ramsden, Esq; son of the Rev. Dr Ramsden, of the Charter House.

At Antigua, in November last, Henry Fairbairn, M. D. of the yellow fever, in the 26th year of his age.

Nov. 6. At Bastia, in Corsica, Capt. James Tourle, of the 51st regiment.

29. At Mayland, the Marquis Beccaria, author of the work on Crimes and Punishments.

At Martinique, Major Macgregor, of Balhadies, of the 65th regiment; and Major Shewbridge, of the royal Irish Artillery.

Lately, Mr John Boult, aged 81, the oldest cashier of the Bank of England.

At Ringstead, in Norfolk, the Rev. Sir Edward Castleton, Bart.

At Gaudaloupe, Lieut. Dennistone, of the 42d regiment of foot, eldest son of James Dennistone, Esq; of Westhorne.

At Martinique, by the bursting of a cannon, Lieut. Col. Robert Irving, of the 70th regiment.

At Madrass, Mr George Webster, son of the late Dr Webster, and formerly merchant in Edinburgh.

At Altore, near Madrass, Dr James Wright, of the 23d battalion of native infantry.

At Calcutta, Mr John Welsh, late writer to the signet.

Lieut. John Cochran, of the 30th regiment, killed at Berville, in the island of Gaudaloupe.

At Antigua, Adam Hamilton, Esq; son of Capt. Hamilton of Dumfries.

At Cuddalore, in the East Indies, Mrs Cockburn, wife of Major Cockburn, of the royal artillery.

Lately, in the West Indies, Lieut. John Morrice Davies, of the 31st regiment.

At

At Martinico, Mr James Wingate, ſurgeon of the 64th regiment.

Dec. 15. At Cullen, Mr John Roſs, factor to the Earl of Findlater.

20. At Dumbarton, James Colquhoun, Eſq; in the 78th year of his age. He was formerly provoſt, and one of the preſent baillies of that burgh.

— At Dumblain, Mrs Marion Robertſon, in the 89th year of her age, widow of Mr James Ruſſell, commiſſary clerk of Dumblain.

— At Edinburgh, Miſs Agnes Sandy, daughter of the late Mr George Sandy, writer in Edinburgh.

21. At Morningſide, Mr Alexander Houſton, late banker in Edinburgh, and a Director of the Bank of Scotland.

— At the manſe of Kilbirny, Ayrſhire, the Rev. Malcolm Brown, in the 100th year of his age, and 61ſt of his miniſtry.

22. At Glaſgow, Mr Robert Gammell, tobacconiſt.

— At Glaſgow, Mrs Lillias Cunningham of Craigends.

— At Inverneſs, Mr Donald Smith, merchant.

23. The Rev. Mr James Wallace, miniſter of the pariſh of Kier.

— At Ardlogie, Mrs Jean Gordon, wife of William Stuart, Eſq; of Loanhead.

— At Liverpool, Ambroſe Dawſon, M. D. ſenior fellow of the royal college of phyſicians.

At Quebec, the Hon. Edward Harriſon, one of the members of the Legiſlative Council for Canada.

25. At Edinburgh, Mrs Margaret Watſon, relict of Mr Robert Dundas, merchant.

— At Methley Park, Yorkſhire, the Rt Hon. the Lady Eliza Saville, youngeſt daughter of the Rt Hon. the Earl of Mexborough.

26. At Jerſey, Lieut. F. Wemyſs, of the Aberdeenſhire regiment. He was the fifth ſon of Mr Weymſs of Craighall, who has now to lament the death of ſix ſons, two of them in the ſervice of their country.

— At Stonehouſe, near Plymouth, Major William Henville, of the Plymouth diviſion of marines.

28. At Viewfield, William Simpſon, Eſq.

— At Stirling, William Chriſtie, Eſq; merchant.

29. At Conanſide, Mrs Katharine Murdoch, daughter of the deceaſed Thomas Murdoch, Eſq; of Cumloden.

30. At Edinburgh, Mrs Aytone, widow of James Aytone, Eſq; of Kippo.

— At Edinburgh, Archibald Campbell, Eſq; late Captain in the 9th regiment of foot.

— At Montroſe, Alex. Chriſtie, Eſq; late chief magiſtrate of Montroſe.

31. At Weymouth, Lady Harriot Bouverie, eldeſt daughter of the Earl of Radnor.

Lately, at High Ham, near Bath, Mary Howe, mother of no leſs than 82 children, grandchildren, and great grand-children. Her huſband ſurvives her, with whom ſhe enjoyed the connubial tie for the long period of 57 years.

Lately, Mr Walter Braddick, a penſioner in the Charter-houſe, aged 88. He was at Liſbon at the time of the earthquake, and narrowly eſcaped with his life, after ſeeing all his property ſwallowed up.

PREFERMENTS.

Thomas Graves, Eſq; Admiral of the Blue, to be Lord Graves, in the kingdom of Ireland.

Sir Alexander Hood, K. B. Admiral of the Blue, to be Lord Bridport, in the kingdom of Ireland.

PROMOTIONS.

1ſt foot guards. Capt. Henry Warde to be Captain of a company, by purchaſe, vice Richardſon, who retires.

63d foot. Major J. Leveſon Gower, from New South Wales corps, to be Lieutenant Colonel, by purchaſe, vice Stewart, who retires.

79th foot. Capt. Patrick M'Dowall to be Major, vice Johnſtone, promoted. Captain the Hon. George Carnegie to be Major, vice Aſhton, promoted.

86th foot. Captain Robert Bell to be Major.

104th foot. Capt. Andrew Gammel, from 81ſt foot, to be Major.

Scotch Brigade. Colonel Francis Dundas, from 1ſt foot, to be Colonel in Chief.

Earl Granard's regt. Capt. Arthur Wolfe, from 38th, to be Major, vice Lord Conyngham.

Lieut. Col. O'Donnell's regt. Capt. Robert Clive, from 18th drag. to be Major, vice Thewles.

Sir Vere Hunt's regt. Major James Thewles, from O'Donnell's, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. The Hon. John Moore, from 13th drag. to be Major. Capt. Nathaniel Maſſey, from Keatinge's, to be Major, vice Moore.

Londonderry regt. of foot. Major Lord Viſc. Conyngham, from Lord Granard's, to be Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant. Major the Hon. Geo Napier, from 87th, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Capt. Wm Alexander, from 96th, to be Major.

Lieut. Col. Cradock's regiment. Lieut. Col. John Francis Cradock to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant.

Lieut. Col. Ogle's regiment. John Ogle, Eſq; to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant.

Earl of Belvedere's regiment. Robt Earl of Belvedere to be Lieut. Col. Commandant. Capt. Quin John Freeman, from the 24th foot, to be firſt Major.

Lieut. Col. Talbot's regt. Major Rich Wogan Talbot, from Col. Rochfort's, to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant. Major Robert Montgomery, from 96th, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. John Taubman, from an independent company, to be Major.

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END OF VOLUME LVI.

To the Scots Magazine for June 1793.

THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE;

OR,

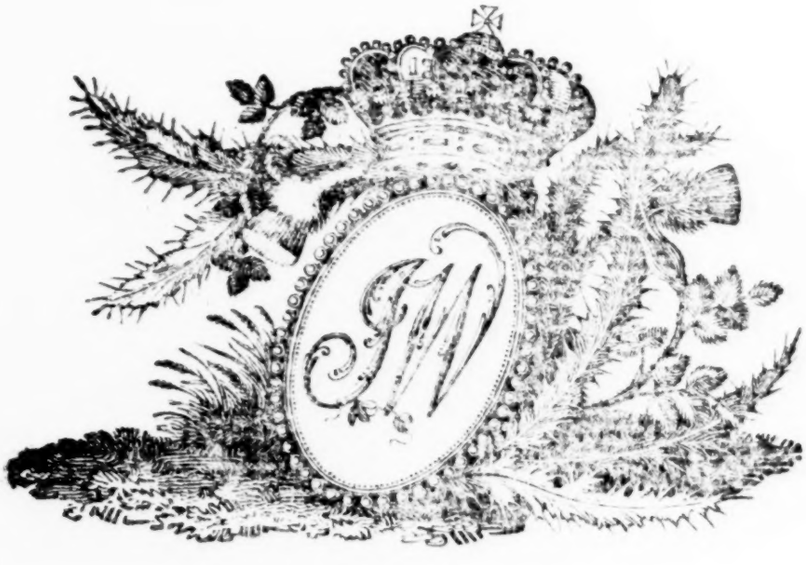
GENERAL REPOSITORY

OF

LITERATURE, HISTORY, AND POLITICS.

FOR THE YEAR MDCCXCV.

Ne quid falsi dicere audeat, ne quid veri non audeat.



VOL. LVII.

OR VOLUME SECOND OF A NEW SERIES.

EDINBURGH:

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FOR JAMES WATSON AND COMPANY, NO 40. SOUTH BRIDGE.

MDCCXCV.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE period is now arrived when, as uſual, we take the opportunity of expreſſing our grateful acknowledgements to our Subſcribers and Readers, and at the ſame time we beg leave to aſſure them of the exertion of our beſt efforts to obtain and preſerve their approbation.

The original deſign of this Publication—to exhibite a juſt picture of the preſent ſtate of Literature—to give biographical anecdotes of remarkable characters—to afford a repoſitory for original productions of genius, whether in proſe or verſe—to record the events that are of national importance, and to give a faithful abridgement of Parliamentary proceedings, as well as a full regiſter of Marriages, Births, Deaths, Preferments, and Promotions has, we flatter ourſelves, been adhered to with ſome degree of attention and care: And we hope, that in no inſtance have we given encouragement to indecorum or licentiouſneſs; but have endeavoured to ſtrengthen the bulwark of virtue, while we inform the head, or pleaſe the fancy.

Having ſaid ſo much, we will not, however, conceal the complaints of ſome truly reſpectable Subſcribers, and with them we incline to be of opinion, that rather too much of the Work has hitherto been dedicated to the Chronicle of Events, of courſe a ſmaller proportion could be given to the Literary part. As Newſpapers are now ſo generally read, it no doubt becomes irkſome to ſee the ſame things too circumſtantially repeated; therefore a more ſcrupulous ſelection of occurrences will in future be given—to mark events, independent of many relative circumſtances, will anſwer the purpoſes of a Repertory, and thus the foregoing objections will be avoided.

The Editors mean to introduce ſeveral new articles into the future numbers; particularly they intend giving a connected view of the Topography and Natural Hiſtory of Scotland. This they

they flatter themſelves will be both an inſtructive and entertaining article. Perſons in each diſtrict of Scotland will thus not only become better acquainted with the country around them, and thereby be excited to ameliorate the ſoil, or ſearch for the hidden treaſure of mines and minerals; but alſo when they travel abroad, they will beforehand know to what objects they are chiefly to direct their attention. This will ſave them the trouble of fruitleſs enquiries at ignorant country people, and prevent the mortification ſo often felt, of being on the ſpot, and yet omitting the notice of ſome remarkable place, or natural production.

We are then to enter ſoon upon the *Fifty-eighth* volume of the SCOTS MAGAZINE. The continuation of the publication, for ſo long a period, may be conſidered as ſome proof of its utility, and of the approbation it has met with from the Public, which it ſhall be the emulation of the Editors to preſerve. They, at the ſame time are ſenſible of the preference given by many to ſimilar publications in London. This, ſo far as they can learn, is owing chiefly to the engravings which accompany ſuch publications; but theſe cannot be rivalled here, nor would the circulation and price afford ſuch an expence: In point of ſize and materials, however, they hope not to be ſurpaſſed.

To our Correſpondents we offer our beſt acknowledgments, and hope that their numbers will increaſe, and their favours be more frequent. Should ſome articles be rejected, which a ſanguine writer is anxious to ſee brought forward, we hope that ſuch will aſcribe the refuſal to its proper cauſe—a regard to virtue, or public utility.

Edinburgh, 30th Dec. 1795.

A Short Recapitulation of the Principal Events in 1795.

JANUARY.

Earl Fitzwilliam, being appointed the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, arrives at Dublin.—16. Intelligence received, that the French had croſſed the Waal, and were rapidly advancing into Holland. As they proceed, the different towns are ſurrendered to them without oppoſition. The Britiſh army, unable to cope with a force ſo unfinitely ſuperior in numbers, retreats ſlowly into Germany, encountering many hardſhips in their march, from the inclemency of the weather, &c. La Pique French frigate of 38 guns taken in the Weſt Indies, by the Blanche, Capt. Faulknor, who is killed in the action. The boats being ſtaved, Mr Milne the ſecond Lieutenant gallantly ſwims on board to take poſſeſſion of the prize.—18. The exchange and council-room at Liverpool deſtroyed by fire.—19. The Stadholder, the Princeſs of Orange, and their family, landed at Yarmouth. Apartments provided for them at Hampton-court palace. Their treaſure and baggage was brought to town in fourteen waggons.—22. The ſnow which had been falling for ſeveral days preceding, ſo deep as to interrupt travelling, and in many places to ſtop all communication.—25. An embargo laid on all Dutch ſhipping in Britiſh ports.—29. Liberal ſubſcriptions made in every part to relieve the indigent.—At no period were the benevolence and the humanity of the inhabitants of Edinburgh more conſpicuous; the thermometer, this day, at 13 deg.—Lord Howe ſails from Spithead with 31 ſail of the line and 11 frigates.—Returns to port without meeting an enemy.—Immenſe miſchief done in England by the ſudden thaw, a number of bridges &c. carried away. In Scotland the froſt ſtill continues.

FEBRUARY.

4. Mr Pitt brought down a meſſage from his Majeſty reſpecting the Auſtrian loan. On the addreſs and anſwer to this, an amendment was moved by Mr Fox, which was negatived, 173 to 58.—12. The ſnow lies exceſſively deep in the ſtreets of Edinburgh and in the neighbourhood. Three hundred ſoldiers and labourers employed by the magiſtrates to clear the roads to the coal hills.—14. A gentle thaw commences, the thermometer from 34 to 40 deg.; this however is ſoon again ſucceeded by froſt.—20. An embargo laid on the ſhipping, till the different quotas of men (required by the new bill for manning the navy) are furniſhed.—23. Mr Pitt opens the Budget. The loan 18 millions, 6 of which are for the Emperor.—26. Obſerved as a day of humiliation, faſting, and prayer, in Scotland; and next day in England.

MARCH.

3. A complete thaw commences, the froſt having laſted 51 days.—4 Richard Brothers, a pretended political prophet, taken into cuſtody, and ſent into a madhouſe.—16. Admiral Hotham defeats the French fleet in the Mediterranean, and and captures the Ca Ira of 80, and Centeur of 74 guns.—Earl Fitzwilliam having been ſuperſeded in the Vice-royalty of Ireland, Lord Camden, his ſucceſſor, arrives in Dublin.

APRIL.

7. Princeſs Caroline of Brunſwick landed at Greenwich, and proceeded to St James' palace, where, on the evening of the next day, ſhe was married to the Prince of Wales, with every poſſible ſplendour.—9. The King of Pruſſia concludes a peace with the French Republic.—14. The trial of Mr Haſtings concluded. He was acquitted of all the charges of impeachment brought againſt him by the Commons. This trial commenced Feb. 12. 1788, and from that period to its cloſe laſt 149 days.—18. Two French frigates of 40 guns each (La Gentille and La Gloire taken by Admiral Colpoys' ſquadron.—23. The trial of the Rev. Mr Jackſon for high treaſon came on at Dublin. He was found guilty, but recommended to mercy. On being brought up a week afterwards, to receive ſentence, he dropped down and almoſt inſtantly expired, in conſequence, it is ſuppoſed, of poiſon.

MAY.

1. The campaign between the Auſtrians and French opened by a bloody action before Mentz, in which the former were completely victorious. The Boyne man of war, of 98 guns, burnt by accident at Spithead.—15. The court-martial held at Portſmouth on Captain Molloy, for not having uſed his utmoſt endeavours, in the engagement of May 29, and June 1. His ſentence was, that he be diſmiſſed from his Majeſty's ſhip the Caeſar.—19. An inſurrection takes place at Paris, excited principally by the ſcarcity of bread, and by the intrigues of the Jacobins, in which Ferrand, one of the deputies is maſſacred.—27. Mr Wilberforce brings forward a motion reſpecting peace, which is negatived, 201 to 86.

JUNE.

1. Admiral Cornwallis, with five ſail of the line and two frigates, fell in with the French fleet off Uſhant, of 13 ſail of the line and 12 frigates, which, after maintaining a running fight, he outſailed by ſuperior ſeamanſhip.—5. A dreadful fire broke out at Copenhagen, which conſumed about 67 ſtreets, and 1200 or 1500 houſes:—24. The new conſtitution of France preſented by the committee of elec-